The New-York Times.

VOL. XIV......NO. 4354. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1865. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE FALL ELECTIONS.

Opening of the Political Canvass.

New York State Democratic Convention.

A CURIOUSLY CONGLOMERATE TICKET.

The Peace Democracy Get the Cold Shoulder.

WISCONSIN UNION STATE CONVENTION.

Everything Harmonious in that State.

Minnesota Republican State Cnnvention.

They Refuse to Indorse the Course of the President.

NEW YORK STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The Platform Adopted—The Candidates Nominated.

ALBANY, Thursday, Sept. 7.

The convention was called to order at 9:30 this morning.

John B. Haskin reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the past history of the Democratic party is to be found in the proudest records of the country, and its creed in the constitution; and that it is ready to meet the great questions of the future with the patriotism, fidelity to principle, and practical wisdom, that have characterized its long and auspicious identification with the history of the nation.

Resolved, That we congratulate the people of this State and of the nation upon the termination of civil war and upon the return of peace, and especially that this blessing is attained with a preserved Union, an undivided country, and the reassertion of constitutional liberty throughout the land.

Resolved, That, as the first fruits of this triumph, the people demand the subordination of military to civil rule, the restitution of the authority of the courts, and the recognition of the equality of States; that we regard all efforts, either by prolonging military rule or by denying the right of representation to States, in order to compel them to adopt negro equality or negro suffrage as an element of their constitutions, as tending to delay and prevent the pacification of the country, and to subvert the principles of the government and endanger the liberties of the people.

Resolved, That in the plan of President Johnson for the speedy restoration of the States lately in rebellion to their old positions in the Union, by commencing the work of reorganization at the point of secession, and confiding it to those then recognized as electors by the laws of the respective States, leaving the question of suffrage, where the constitution places it, to the future action of the several States, we recognize enlightened statesmanship, sound political theory, and an old-fashioned, time-honored regard for the relations and rights of the States and the Federal Government, as established by the constitution; and that we pledge to the President, in this great work, our cordial and energetic support.

Resolved, That while we stigmatize as alike fatal to national prosperity and the rights of labor, the doctrine that "a national debt is a national blessing," we recognize the obligation by which the whole resources of the country are pledged to the payment of the public debt, and we believe the interests and honor of the people are involved in its faithful fulfillment; and that all constitutional and legal means should be taken to compel the whole property of the country, real and personal, to share in the public burdens, believing that equality of taxation is not only equity, but also the soundest possible basis of public credit.

Resolved, That the thanks and gratitude of the people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the nation and to their brave commanders, who have illustrated the pages of our history with deeds of valor that elevate the fame of the people and vindicate the character of republican government.

Resolved, That the position originally taken by our government in reference to the interference of European Powers with the people of this continent, called the "Monroe Doctrine," is a policy which has preserved peace and avoided foreign entanglements, and cannot be abandoned without dishonor to us as a Power among nations, nor without danger to Democratic institutions.

Resolved, That the frank and generous acceptance by the Southern people of the condition in which they have been left by the recent war, including the abandonment of slavery, removes the main difficulties in the way of the restoration of amicable feeling among the States; and that it should be met on the part of the Federal Government in a spirit of conciliation and kindness.

Resolved, That banishing all minor party considerations, and acting in the spirit of an enlarged and generous patriotism, we cordially support President Johnson in the policy which he has avowed, to enable the States lately in revolt to put their governments in practical operation, and in all such constitutional measures as he may inaugurate to harmonize the country and restore and cement the Union of the States.

On motion of Edmond Driggs, a resolution was adopted charging the present Secretary of State, and the enumerators under him, with the perpetration of frauds in connection with the census.

The State Central Committee was then named, as follows:

First District.—Charles E. Cornell, Peter B. Sweeney.
Second District—Homer A. Nelson, William M. Parks.
Third District—Peter Cagger, Fordyce L. Laffiin.
Fourth District—Arthur W. Hunter, William J. Averill.
Fifth District—John A. Green, J. Thomas Spriggs.
Sixth District—Henry D. Barto, Christopher A. Waldo.
Seventh District—E. P. Ross, Charles C. B. Walker.
Eighth District—Dean Richmond, A. P. Laning.

The convention then proceeded to the selection of candidates.

Gen. John A. Green, Jr., said: Mr. President, I rise to present for the office of Secretary of State the name of a gentleman whose fame is as wide as the Continent. The State of New-York proudly claims him as her first soldier. In social life without a fault or an enemy, in his profession without a superior, in his democracy firm, consistent and reliable. I nominate, Sir, for the office of Secretary of State, Maj.-Gen. Henry W. Slocum, of Onondaga.

The motion was seconded by Thomas C. Fields, who briefly reviewed Gen. Slocum's brilliant military career, and the nomination was made by acclamation.

John A. Green, Jr., remarked that it had been said in certain quarters that Gen. Slocum would not accept a nomination. He simply desired to say that he had the evidence in his possession that Gen. Slocum would accept the nomination.

C. P. Collier, of Columbia, nominated for Comptroller Lucius Robinson.

John Hagerty nominated John Arnot, of Chemung. He said that for aught the Convention knew Mr. Robinson was a Republican; and he for one did not believe in adopting any man merely for the sake of policy.

Charles G. Cornell, of New-York inquired whether there was anybody in the convention authorized to say whether, if nominated, Mr. Robinson would accept.

Peter Cagger, of Albany, said he felt authorized to say that Mr. Robinson, if nominated, will not decline.

The vote was then taken with the following result: Lucius Robinson, 89; John Arnot, 28.

On motion of Edmond Driggs, the nomination of Mr. Robinson was made unanimous.

Mr. Apgar nominated for Treasurer Philip J. Portenheimer, of Tompkins County.

Mr. Brown, of Jefferson, nominated Gen. Morena R. Patrick, of Ontario County.

This motion was seconded by Messrs. S. M. Shaw and Calvert Comstock, when the name of Mr. Portenheimer was withdrawn, and the nomination of Gen. Patrick was made by acclamation.

Emanuel B. Hart, of New-York, nominated for Attorney-General John Van Buren, which nomination, on motion of John B. Haskin, was made by acclamation.

For State Engineer Mr. Sanford nominated S. H. Sweet, of Oneida. John D. Fay, of Monroe, was also nominated, but before the vote was taken his name was withdrawn, and Mr. Sweet was nominated by acclamation.

For Canal Commissioner Mr. Van Antwerp nominated Col. Simeon Sammons; Peter Cagger nominated Cornelius W. Armstrong, of Albany; Mr. Harrington nominated N. B. Milliman, of Washington County; Calvert Comstock nominated William J. Skinner.

Robert Earl, of Herkimer, here rose and read a letter from Mr. Skinner, declining a renomination.

The vote being partly gone through with, the names of Messrs. Sammons and Milliman were withdrawn.

William Williams, of Erie, nominated Col. A. J. McNett, of Allegany, for Inspector of State Prisons. John A. Green nominated Gaylord J. Clark.

The result was announced as 67 for McNett and 59 for Clark.

For Clerk of the Court of Appeals, E. O. Perrin was nominated, receiving 61 votes against 60, for D. C. Calvin, of Jefferson.

For Judge of the Court of Appeals, (long term,) Judge John W. Brown, of Dutchess, was nominated.

On motion of Peter Cagger, Martin Grover was nominated for short term by acclamation.

With cheers for the ticket, the convention adjourned sine die.

Movements of "Prince John."

OSWEGO, Thursday, Sept. 7.

Hon. John Van Buren, candidate for Attorney-General, was serenaded here this evening at his hotel by the Democracy of the city. He responded by a speech in his usual happy manner.

Minnesota Republican State Convention—Gen. W. R. Marshall Nominated for Governor—Refusal to indorse President Johnson.

ST. PAUL, Tuesday, Sept. 5.

The Republican State Convention yesterday nominated Gen. W. R. Marshall for Governor; Hon. T. H. Armstrong for Lieutenant-Governor; Lieut.-Col. Rogers for Secretary of State; Gen. C. Schafer for Treasurer, and W. Colville for Attorney General.

Resolutions affirming that neither a man's color, race nor birthplace takes away his political rights; that no portion of our subjects shall remain degraded and ignorant; that this nation shall not allow the Imperial Government to rule Mexico, and demanding our government to force the withdrawal of the invaders, were passed.

A resolution approving President Johnson's military and civil course was voted down.

The Wisconsin Republican State Convention.

MADISON, Wis., Thursday, Sept. 7.

The Republican Convention to-day nominated Charles R. Gill for Attorney-General. The convention adhered to the majority report, laying the minority report, advocating negro suffrage, on the table. The convention adjourned *sine die.*

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 7.

THE PROPOSED CONVENTION WITH THE INDIANS.

The government has received a communication from Col. Leavenworth, dated Aug. 23, at Cow Creek Ranche, on the Arkansas River, western part of Kansas, that an agreement has been entered into with the Chiefs of the Arrapahoes, Cheyennes, Kiowas and Comanche Indians, to meet commissioners on the part of the United States, on the 4th day of October next, at Bluff Creek, forty miles south of Little Arkansas, to treat for perpetual peace between the United States Government and the various tribes. If this meeting takes place, it will probably lead to an immediate cessation of hostilities on the plains.

SOUTHERN MAILS.

The Southern mail service will from this date be self-sustaining, notwithstanding the great reduction the Postmaster-General has ordered in the amount of service. In fact this reduction is based upon the question of economy to the government and the absolute necessities of the people of the recent rebellious States. Gov. Dennison has discovered that an immense excess of service was being performed in these States at the breaking out of the rebellion, and in reëstablishing the mail service in the South he has been governed by the necessities of the people. It is thus found that the Southern mail service, as compared with the year 1860, can be greatly reduced without interfering with the facilities for delivering the mails as required by the people. Another fact connected with the recent and present lettings is of importance to the public, viz.: the Postmaster-General has made contracts for mail service at an average of forty per centum less than the rate charged by the contractors prior to the rebellion.

GOV. FENTON VISITS THE PRESIDENT.

Gov. Fenton is in this city, and had a lengthy intsrview with the President to-day.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day amount to $1,150,000.

SOUTHERN OFFICE-HOLDERS.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided in the case of the recently appointed Collector of Customs at Georgetown, S. C., who could not take the prescribed oath in consequence of having participated in the rebellion, that he and similar appointees may perform the duties of the office without pay until Congress assembles, they running the risk of Congress providing for the payment of their salaries.

THE VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

Orders were issued by the War Department yesterday discontinuing the various brigades of the Veteran Reserve Corps now stationed here. The commanding officers have been ordered to their regiments, thus doing away with a number of staffs and staff officers, which will have the effect of greatly reducing the expenses of the garrison of Washington.

FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS.

Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for Kentucky, Tennessee and North Alabama, reports to Gen. Howard that the freedmen's courts throughout that district are constantly crowded with freedmen who complain bitterly of the loss of back pay, and also of of other acts of injustice being done them. On July 1, 7,151 freedmen were subsisted by our government, and the number now has been reduced to 979, mostly aged and infirm. The white refugees on July 1 numbered 5,969, and at date of dispatch of Gen. Howard they were reduced to 11.

PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED.

Gen. Howard has directed that proceedings in the cases of confiscated property in Luodon County, Va., be suspended, until the record is carefully revised and corrected.

THE DISMISSED PAYMASTER WEBB.

It has been imagined by many people that this delinquent is Major Robert S. Webb, of your city, who has long been connected with the Paymaster's Bureau. This supposition is a great wrong to a most faithful and meritorious public officer. The person dismissed was Major M. Y. Webb, of New-Jersey, a bird of very different feather.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 7.

VISIT OF GOV. FENTON.

Gov. Fenton is in Washington on business connected with the muster-out of New-York troops and the settlement of the claims of that State against the General Government. It is understood that about $1,400,000 of these claims are favorably considered, and a draft will be immediately drawn in favor of the State for $300,000. The Governor is of opinion that vouchers can be produced that will result in the speedy adjustment of nearly the whole amount, if not the entire claim itself.

PARDON-SEEKERS.

There was again a large crowd at the Executive Mansion to-day, nearly all of whom were pardon-seekers, including Miles Taylor, formerly Representative in Congress from Louisiana. Some of them had been standing at the door for at least five hours, waiting for admittance, but had not been gratified up to 3 o'clock. The President, in the intervals of the public business, received a few only of the visitors. To have opened the door of his office to all comers at once with the thermometer indicating about ninety degrees would have exposed him to the risk of suffocation. Fifty-two pardons were yesterday granted by the President; to-day some of them impatiently repaired to the State Department to obtain the Secretary's signature to the documents. Gen. Marmaduke, known as a prominent officer in the late rebellion, is the first one to avail himself of the privilege to go abroad, and remain without the United States during the pleasure of the government, and has received a passport accordingly. Gen. Beauregard has also applied for a passport under the same official order of the Department of State, through the medium of a sympathizing lady friend from Alabama.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

The Treasury Department has printed $36,000,000 of the six per cent. compound interest notes, to replace those received in business transactions and canceled. The right to issue them for the five per cent. interest notes is also confirmed by law. By this arrangement about $300,000 of accrued interest has been saved to the government within the last three months. All these notes are legal tenders. There is no increase of the currency, but merely the issuing of new notes for old ones, at a saving to the government.

DONATIONS FOR WIRZ.

Instead of receiving donations for Capt. Wirz, it appears that Rittenhouse, Fowler & Co., of this city, have only consented to receive on deposit, in the ordinary business way, amounts of money to be held subject to the order of the prisoner's counsel.

APPOINTMENTS.

James W. Matthews, of Virginia, was to-day appointed to be Collector of Customs for the District of Tappahannock, in the State of Virginia; Richard Hall, Register of Deeds for the District of Columbia, vice N. C. Fowler, and Charles Mathewson, of Connecticut, Agent for the Winnebago Indians on the Missouri River.

PROCEEDINGS SUSPENDED.

Maj.-Gen. Howard has ordered the agent for Loudon County, Virginia, to suspend action with regard to property claimed to be confiscated until the record shall be carefully revised and corrected. This, it is believed, will tend to allay the distress and consternation excited by the publication of the order for the confiscation or appropriation of a large number of farms in Loudon County, for the use of the Bureau of Refugees and Freedmen.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Lieut. S. B. Walworth, soon after playing a game of billiards last night, died of congestion of the brain. From papers found on his person, it appears that he was a member of the Fifteenth New-York Cavalry, that he had been on duty in the Ordnance Department and had just settled his accounts.

NECESSARY CORRECTION.

A verbal error, which has appeared in some of the newspapers, has been deemed of sufficient importance for official correction. The Secretary says:

"*And be it further enacted*, That all persons now by law entitled to a less pension than heretofore specified, who shall have lost one foot and one hand in the military service of the United States, and in the line of his [their] duty shall be entitled to $20 per month."

This section the Secretary says is printed in the pamphlet edition of the laws of the last session of Congress, precisely according to the original roll, with the exception that the word "his" is underscored, i. e., put in italics, and the word "their" placed in brackets, the reason for which is obvious. The error is that newspapers have printed the word "or" instead of the word "and," between the words "foot" and "hand." The Acting Commissioner of Pensions says, without this correction the business of the bureau would be uselessly increased without benefit to any one.

TRIAL OF CAPT. WIRZ.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Continued Evidence of the Horrible Treatment of Our Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 7.

The record of yesterday having been read, Bernard Callogan, of the Second Ohio Regiment, testified as to the shooting and killing of five or six Union prisoners in the stockade during July and August, 1864; one of the men was in the act of washing his clothes, and another was trading boots with the guard. Wirz struck the witness for not answering to his name, which had been incorrectly called, and then tied his arms and legs together with his own hands, fastening them with a stick. He was kept in that position for two hours and a half. Witness had seen a man who was badly bitten by the hounds.

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker—He was present at the hanging of six raiders by our own men; he had nothing to do with the trial of the raiders; he was bucked on the 17th of May, for no other reason than that he failed to answer at roll-call to the wrong name.

John W. Case, of the Forty-seventh New-York Regiment, testified that on the 17th of September those who were sick and wounded were told that if they could get to the depot without assistance they could do so; they were to be exchanged; witness could not readily get into the cars with his crutches, when Wirz called him a "damned Yankee son of a ——," and threatened to blow his brains out; somebody shot at him previously, but struck another person; he was not near the dead line; the sentinel cried out "Halt, Yank, I'm going to shoot;" witness said four or five were shot; one of them was going to build a fire, another was taking down the corners of his blanket; the latter was shot in the head; shooting was a common occurrence; every night he frequently heard men crying "murder."

Cross-examined by Mr. Baker—Witness heard a sentinel say that he received a furlough of thirty days for every Yankee he killed; he knew men were shot during the night, because he saw their bodies in the morning.

Question—Capt. Wirz never hurt you? *Answer*—No.
Question—He only threatened you? *Answer*—That's what's the matter. [Laughter.]

Edward Richardson, a resident of Albany, Georgia, for twenty-three years, testified that that place is forty-five miles from Andersonville; he was at Andersonville every month in the year 1864, until August; there was a good crop in 1863, but not much wheat there; there were many sweet potatoes; in 1864 a large wheat crop was planted, but the rain destroyed it; the plantations in the vicinity of Andersonville were large, and the farmers raised vegetables for their own use.

Cross-examined—Witness said in two warehouses in Andersonville there was considerable bacon, syrup and corn meal; there was not much garden truck in 1864; there was difficulty in obtaining seed.

Mr. Baker said this was one of the witnesses for the defence, and would not be used any further at present.

By the Court—Witness said it was a corn-growing country; there was a good crop in 1864, and more corn was planted than in any previous year.

Charles J. Williams, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, testified that the medical treatment was better under Dr. Clayton, the Post Surgeon, than under his predecessors, Drs. White and Stevenson; two men were shot in the stockade and one in the hospital; he did not know the month, but shooting was a common occurrence; "Chickamauga" was among those killed, and also another cripple who had approached the guard for the purpose of trading; some of the clothing sent by the Sanitary Commission was distributed to the prisoners in one of the hospital wards, while blankets and pants were appropriated by the rebels.

Cross-examined—Witness had seen Capt. Wirz interfere with a man in the hospital, but he used no personal violence; a Confederate soldier brought Irish and other potatoes and green corn into the stockade and took them to another sutler, one of our own prisoners; if our men could not buy, they had to go without; a Yankee was not allowed to enter the storehouse at Andersonville, but looking in he saw goods and groceries piled up.

Mr. Baker said the prisoner was not well to-day; he was suffering with pains in the head and breast, and troubled with bowel complaint. If the court could now adjourn for the remainder of the day, it would be a great favor to him.

The court at 1 o'clock adjourned, Major-Gen. Wallace saying that the prisoner would receive medical attendance.

From Caracas.

Hon. E. D. Culver, our Minister at Caracas, has obtained from the Venuzelean Government a convention for the settlement of all American claims—the government by this means obtaining ten years for payment, except in some cases of trivial amount, which are to be arranged forthwith.

Gen. Falcon is still at the head of affairs, but has his residence in the suburban village of Savana Grand.

Guzman remains constantly at the capital.

Caracas is advancing more perceptibly than at any former period. Some one hundred houses, stores, &c., are being built, rebuilt or repaired.

Prof. Loehr, our Consul at La Guira, has formed an acquaintance in Caracas which promises to be for life—a conection of the family of Gen. Paez.

The Caracas Gas Works have been closed for about six months—the empresario, Sr. Ruiz, having signally failed and returned to the United States. The works will probably be bought up by the house of Geo. Boulton & Co.

An ice-cream factory has recently been started in Caracas by an enterprising Yankee, and is doing a thriving business.

The Plaza de Boliva, between the government palace and the cathedral, is being finely improved—the market having been removed to the building originally intended for it, but until recently employed as a military hospital.

The season thus far has been unusually propitious. The crops are very full, especially coffee, cocoa and sugar. The mountains surrounding Caracas never looked fresher or greener than at present, and trade and travel are reviving very sensibly—some thirty or forty coaches being employed now in the traffic between La Guira and the capital.

The New-England Agricultural Fair.

BOSTON, Thursday, Sept. 7.

About ten thousand people were present yesterday at the New-England Agricultural Fair now in progress at Concord, N. H. Among the special attractions was a trotting match between stallions for premiums of $150, $100 and $50, mile heats, best three in five. Three horses entered, with the following result:

First Heat—*Ethan Allen*, 1; *Fearnaught*, 2; *Ticonic*, 3. Time, 2:38.
Second Heat—*Fearnaught*, 1; *Ethan Allen*, 2; *Ticonic*, 3. Time, 2:40¾.
Third Heat—*Fearnaught*, 1; *Ticonic*, 2; *Ethan Allen*, 3. Time, 2:36.
Fourth Heat—*Fearnaught*, 1; *Ticonic*, 2; *Ethan Allen* distanced. Time, 2:39.

Fearnaught won the race and the first premium of $150, *Ticonic* the second premium of $100, and *Ethan Allen* the third premium of $50. The winning horse is about six years old, sired by *Young Morrrill*, out of a *Black Hawk* mare, and this is his first season in public.

CONCORD, N. H., Thursday, Sept. 7.

The third day of the New-England Fair has passed off finely. At least 25,000 people were in attendance. The trot by *Empress, Blackstone, Belle* and *Farmer's Daughter* was won by *Empress* in three straight heats. Time—2:33, 2:36¼ and 2:36. To-morrow, the last day, all the New-England Governors, with their staffs, (Rhode Island excepted,) are to visit the fair. They are the guests of Gov. Smyth, of New-Hampshire.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Sept. 6.

Between three and four hundred packages, boxes, trunks, valises, &c., unclaimed property, were sold to-day at Norfolk, at auction, by Adams' Express Company. The packages brought extravagant prices, but the purchasers were generally disappointed.

The steamer *Hatteras* has sailed for New-York.

The steamer *Fanny Gaines* has arrived from Washington, and the *S. O. Pierce* from Richmond.

D. A. Underdown & Co., contractors for raising the frigate *Congress*, have just arrived at Portsmouth Navy-yard, with two pieces of the hull blown from the sides of the *Congress*, one weighing twenty and the other forty tons. They are filled with copper bolts, and covered with copper.

The weather has been very warm for several days. Thermometer 96 in the shade.

Indian Affairs.

FORT SMITH, Ark., Thursday, Sept. 7.

The Indian Commission assembled here to-day in preliminary session. The following persons compose the commission: Judge Cooley, Commissioner of Indian Affairs; Col. Wells, Superintendent of the Southwestern Indians; Thomas Wistar, of Philadelphia; Gen. Parker, of Gen. Grant's Staff; Gen. Herow and Gen. Harney. Representatives were present from the Seminoles, Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Washitaws, Osages, Senecas, Wyandottes and Quofoins. The Chickataws act with the Choctaws. A bitter feud exists between the rebel and loyal full and half blood Indians, which will interfere seriously with the work of the commission. The Indians will object to the emancipation of their slaves.

Another Terrible Railroad Casualty.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Thursday, Sept. 7.

The train which left here for Johnsonville this forenoon at 11 o'clock, containing military stores, with passenger coach attached, met with an awful catastrophe when seven miles from the city. A car containing ammunition blew up, scattering the train into fragments, and in all directions. It is supposed that quite a number were killed. Further particulars are not yet received.

Death of Gen. Schimmelpfenning.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Sept. 7.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, dated Reading, Penn., Sept. 7, says: "Brig.-Gen. Schimmelpfenning died this morning at Wernersville, near this city, and will be buried at noon on Saturday next. The General has been suffering from consumption contracted while in the service, and his death was not unlooked for."

The Mobile and Ohio Railroad, &c.

CAIRO, Thursday, Sept. 7.

Over 500 bales of cotton passed for St. Louis yesterday, and 740 for Cincinnati and Carleton to-day.

The Mobile and Ohio Railway is reported to be running direct from Mobile to Corinth, thence to Memphis.

A Steamboat Burned.

KINGSTON, C. W., Thursday, Sept. 7.

The steamer *Watertown*, plying between Kingston and Cape Vincent, caught fire while lying at her wharf at Cape Vincent, about 2 o'clock this morning, and was burned to the water's edge. No lives lost.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Freedmen's Affairs in Louisiana—The Work and Organization of the Freedmen's Bureau—Attempt to Re-establish Slavery—The Feeling of the People—The Crops, &c., &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 26, 1865.

There are two hundred and fifty thousand freedmen in Louisiana. The census of 1860 gave a slave population of about three hundred thousand. This number has been reduced by various causes. Among them may be noted sickness, emigration back to the States where they were born, and enlistment into the army.

Those now in the State are laboring for a support. There are not, as the records of the bureau show, more than a thousand vagrants out of the whole number who are maintained at the expense of the public. This is a fact which reflects credit upon the freedmen. Within the former military lines of the United States there now reigns a state of order and industry among the freedmen which sets a good example to their employers, and one well worthy of emulation. More than fifteen thousand contracts are already made with freedmen by the planters of the State. These are mostly on the basis of the old order issued by the commander of the department of the Gulf. As a general thing, work is being done pleasantly, and the only difficulty experienced arises from the persistent clinging of the old slaveholders to their old and favorite system. In some cases bands of patrols have been organized for the purpose of hunting down freedmen. Some members of these ancient guardians of the public peace (?) are now in the hands of Rev. Mr. Conway the Assistant-Commissioner under Gen. Howard, and are charged with murder. Gen. Canby is about to order their trial by military commission. Their arrest by the Freedmen's Bureau has nearly ended the patrol business for hundreds of miles around.

The organization of the bureau progresses rapidly. Provost-Marshals of Freedmen and Assistant Superintendents now occupy about thirty sub-districts of the State, embracing nearly every important point in it. These are along the Mississippi, up the Red and Ouachita Rivers, through the Teche country, along the Jackson Railroad, and on the coast around Lake Pontchartrain. With these agencies go the school teachers and the schools. Books and pens move with the flag. Nearly twenty thousand colored children are educated in Louisiana in schools maintained by a tax levied on real and personal property in the State by military authority, and collected by the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. The organization and establishment of schools progresses rapidly, and ere long there will be more colored schools in the State than there ever were white ones.

In Louisiana, where there is a population made up of so many castes and complexions, embracing nearly everything that is mischievous in human nature, and where rebellion had the strongest kind of prejudices and passions to aid it, there may be reasonably expected a large amount of trouble in the conduct of the affairs of freedmen.

The poor colored people of New-Orleans, on hearing of some efforts made to procure the removal of their tried friend, immediately petitioned Gen. Howard, begging that Mr. Conway be left with them, to help them out of their troubles. Ten thousand members of their churches have, through their pastors, made a touching appeal, which has also been forwarded.

There have been various efforts made during three months back to revive slavery in Louisiana. The police, juries and parish courts evade the odious name of the old concern, but the ordinances and rules passed would, if applied, reduce the freedmen to a worse bondage than the other.

The Assistant Commissioner, aided by Gen. Canby, crushes every ordinance of the kind, and orders the arrest and imprisonment of any parties found attempting to enforce them.

The effect has been to put a stop to all such attempts, and to let the inhabitants know that "there is a God in Israel" yet.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Condition of Affairs—Conflict of Jurisdiction—A United States Flag Pulled Down—A Negro Suffrage Paper—The War Debt.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Saturday, Sept. 2, 1865.

After an absence of several weeks I have returned to North Carolina, and find that matters have not progressed as smoothly as the friends of the State would wish, during that time. The outrages on freedmen have been duly chronicled by you in extracts from the local papers, and it is not necessary for me to repeat them as the public are already aware of the facts. But it is proper for me to say that these statements have not been exaggerated, while some of the denials published by citizens, have. Freedmen have been murdered and maltreated.

To an unprejudiced observer the hasty judgment of those far away in denouncing a whole State for the evil doings of a few of its citizens, is something strange. The opinions of the natives here relative to the condition of affairs are not worth a "fip," because in their hurry to get back into the Union and their very natural prejudice against the blacks, they are, without intending to make mistatements, very apt to give a rose color to everything. Others, there are, who in their passionate love for the negro, give everything a corresponding color, and are equally unreliable. Thus, while the old citizens tell you that everything is quiet, the extreme or radical friends of the negro tell you that matters are decidely mixed and that affairs look gloomy. The facts of the case would probably warrant the conclusion, that while the "situation" is not decidedly smooth, yet, all things considered, it is much better than could be expected. Aside from the vexed question of the negro the citizens of North Carolina are willing to concede to any demand made by the North; but on this subject there will be many sore things said, and, on account of it, many things done. From personal observation and other means of information, I am willing to hazard the prophecy that North Carolina will be found to be in better condition than any of the late insurrectionary States, when the proper test is applied. Nevertheless, the political waters of this community are subject to heavy storms.

In Johnson County in this State, several large planters have established a liberal precedent in dealing with the freedmen, by paying the able-bodied field hands as high as $15 per month for their labor; while in Edgecomb County $10 is the average. This is certainly generous; and the negroes can, by economy, get along as well as thousands of white laborers at the North do at the same and even lower rates of remuneration. But to offset this I can point to other localities where $5 is the average, and I know of many instances where rents, clothing and victuals are charged at such enormous rates that, instead of making money, the freedmen are reduced to the worst form of slavery, viz: That of debt. Thus you see affairs have not settled themselves even in North Carolina, nor will they for years to come. Trouble, more or less, occurs at every Court-house. For instance, at Winston the United States flag was taken down and destroyed or concealed by a band of unknown scoundrels, but the leading residents of the vicinity have purchased another and raised it on a pole higher than ever before.

Rumor hath it that a negro suffrage paper will soon be started in this State, either at Newbern or this place. With about three hundred and fifty thousand freedmen in the State, who are learning to read very rapidly, the projectors of this scheme ought to be successful financially; but with the present feeling and prejudices existing in this community, they may rely on being discountenanced socially. For that matter, social privileges are not very generously extended toward a "Yankee," no matter what his principles may be. The feminines of the South, as in every other section, control social matters, and fix the *status* of all applicants for admission into their circles; and they are inclined to exclude Northerners. The other day I overheard one say to another: "Julia, do you know what Fannie has done? She has married a Yankee." "Well," said Julia, "I always thought she was a frail creature." And so it goes; the leaders denounce those who countenance *us*, and therefore a Northerner meets with but little success in his advances toward sociability. No one need allow this to deter her or him from coming down here, however, as there are enough Northerners here to sustain "circles" of their own. The greater portion of the business of Raleigh and other points in the South is now done by Northern men, who, in many instances, have their wives and families with them.

The *Sentinel*, a new paper, started in the interest of a certain class of sore-headed men, and which does not acknowledge the *right* of the government to free the slaves of the South, although it pretends to accept the result cheerfully, published an article yesterday which plainly shows the drift of the plans of some of the financial schemers here. It thinks that the coming convention should ignore the existence of the war debt, and that any discussion on that subject is premature. At the close of the article it openly advocates the liquidation of all debts of the State, on the ground of honor. The "old debt"—the one contracted before the war—no one has thought of repudiating; but the *Sentinel* thinks the State in honor bound to pay both. The article will create quite a sensation.

A precedent has been partially established by the Freedmen's Bureau here, which will cause some light-colored (if not wise) children to know their paternal ancestors. A black woman, whose husband has returned to her lately, after four years of absence, introduced to his presence a couple of youngsters, one a year and the other two years old, which he declines to support, for obvious reasons. Col. Whittlesey, the Department Commissioner of Gen. Howard's Bureau for this State, has decided that the woman may declare who the father of these children are, and that he must then support them according to the laws of the State. This decision is not yet generally known, but when it is I fancy that it will create quite a flutter.

I have in my possession a letter from a man who was formerly a county officer in this State, which seems to have been written by him in reply to an application for a situation. It contains matter which, by inference, may be considered significant. I quote from it as follows:

WARRENTON, N. C., July 31, 1865.

* * * * * * * *

I cannot *now* make any offer to any one, as I do not know that I will succeed in my plans. I am still in hope, but my prospects are poor, having followed the Confederates through good and evil report. Some of the old houses are now opening fresh stocks of goods, having been more fortunate in husbanding their resources during the contest. Nearly all true Confederates are behind now in the race for preferment and place. Let it be so now. But a change may yet take place in our financial prosperity."

I have taken the liberty to correct the spelling; but the sense remains perfect as in the original.

E. P. B.

Personal.

Mrs. Mary Hatch, a pastry cook in the Port Royal Hotel, committed suicide a few days since, by taking laudanum. Cause, domestic affliction.

GEN. SLOCUM ON STATE RIGHTS.

Order Overruling the Action of Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi—Gen. Slocum Forbids Local Military Organization, and Orders the Disarming of the People, and Holds them Responsible for Shielding Outlaws.

We have had the fact by telegraph of the issuing of the order below printed, but the full text will be found very interesting, especially since the nomination of Gen. Slocum by the New-York Democracy as their standard-bearer in the coming political canvass.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF MISSISSIPPI,
VICKSBURGH, Miss., Aug. 24, 1865.

General Orders No. 22.—The attention of District Commanders is called to a proclamation of the Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi, of the 19th inst., which provides for the organization of a military force in each county of the State.

While the General Government deems it necessary to maintain its authority here by armed forces, it is important that the powers and duties of the officers commanding should be clearly defined.

The State of Mississippi was one of the first that engaged in the recent rebellion. For more than four years all her energies have been devoted to a war upon our government. At length, from exhaustion, she has been compelled to lay down her arms; but no orders have as yet been received by the military authorities on duty here, indicating that the State has been relieved from the hostile position which she voluntarily assumed toward the United States.

The General Government, earnestly desiring to restore the State to its former position, has appointed a Provisional Governor, with power to call a convention for the accomplishment of that purpose. Upon the military forces devolve the duties of preserving order, and of executing the laws of Congress and the orders of the War Department. The orders defining the rights and privileges to be secured to freedmen meet with opposition in many parts of the State; and the duties devolving upon military officers, in the execution of these orders, are often of a delicate nature. It has certainly been the desire of the Department Commander, and, so far as he has observed, of all officers on duty in the State, to execute these orders in a spirit of conciliation and forbearance; and, while obeying implicitly all instructions of the President and the War Department, to make military rule as little odious as possible to the people. While the military authorities have acted in this spirit, and have been as successful as could have been anticipated, the Provisional Governor has thought proper, without consultation with the Department Commander, or with any other officer of the United States on duty here, to organize and arm a force in every county, urging the "young men of the State who have so distinguished themselves for gallantry," to respond promptly to his call; meaning thereby that class of men who have as yet scarcely laid down the arms with which they have been opposing our government. Such force, if organized as proposed, is to be independent of the military authority now present, and superior in strength to the United States forces on duty in the State. To permit the young men who have so distinguished themselves to be armed and organized independently of United States military officers on duty here, and to allow them to operate in counties now garrisoned by colored troops, filled, as many of these men are, not only with prejudice against those troops, and against the execution of orders relative to freedmen, but even against our government itself, would bring about a collision at once, and increase in a ten-fold degree the difficulties that now beset the people. It is to be hoped that the day will soon come when the young men called upon by Gov. Sharkey, and the colored men now serving the United States will zealously coöperate for the preservation of order and the promotion of the interests of the State and nation. It will be gratifying to the friends of the colored race to have the assurance in an official proclamation from the Provisional Governor, that the day has already arrived when the experiment can safely be attempted. But as the questions on which these two classes will be called to coöperate are those with regard to which there would undoubtedly be some difference of opinion, particularly as to the construction of certain laws relative to freedmen, the Commanding-General prefers to postpone the trial for the present. It is the earnest desire of all military officers, as it must be of every good citizen, to hasten the day when the troops can, with safety, be withdrawn from this State, and the people be left to execute their own laws; but this will not be hastened by arming at this time the young men of the State.

The proclamation of the Provisional Governor is based on the supposed necessity of increasing the military forces in the State to prevent the commission of crime by bad men. It is a remarkable fact that most of the outrages have been committed against northern men, government couriers, and colored people. Southern citizens have been halted by these outlaws, but at once released and informed that they had been stopped by mistake; and these citizens have refused to give information as to the parties by whom they were halted, although frankly acknowledging that they knew them.

Gov. Sharkey, in a communication written after his call for the organization of militia forces was made, setting forth the necessity for such organization, states that the people are unwilling to give information to the United States military authorities which will lead to the detection of these outlaws, and suggests as a remedy for these evils the arming of the very people who refuse to give such information.

A better plan will be to disarm all such citizens and make it for their interest to aid those who have been sent here to restore order and preserve peace.

It is therefore ordered, That District Commanders give notice at once to all persons within their respective districts that no military organizations, except those under the control of the United States authorities, will be permitted within their respective commands; and that, if any attempt is made to organize after such notice, those engaged in it will be arrested. Whenever any outrages are committed upon either citizens or soldiers, the Commander of the post nearest the point where the offence is committed will report the fact to the District Commander, who will forthwith send as strong a force to the locality as can be spared. The officer in command of such force will at once disarm every citizen within ten miles of the place where the offence was committed. If any citizen possessing information which would lead to the capture of the outlaws, refuses to impart the same, he will be arrested and held for trial. The troops will be quartered on his premises, and he will be compelled to provide for the support of men and animals. These villains can be arrested, unless they receive encouragement from some portion of the community in which they operate; and such communities must be held responsible for their acts, and must be made to realize the inevitable consequences of countenancing such outrages.

By order of Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM.
J. Warren Miller, Assistant Adjutant-General.

PER CONTRA.

Secretary Stanton on the Supremacy of the War Power in Mississippi.

In an order recently issued by Major-Gen. Slocum, commanding the Department of Mississippi, in connection with the trial by military commission, the General publishes the following communication by Secretary Stanton to that department on the subject:

"That the President has accorded a provisional government to Mississippi is a fact which should not be allowed to abridge or injuriously affect the jurisdiction heretofore properly assumed by military courts in that region during the war; and especially is the continued exercise of that jurisdiction called for in cases, first, of wrong or injury done by citizens to soldiers, whether white or black; and second, of assault or abuse of colored citizens generally—where, indeed, the local tribunals are either unwilling, by reason of inherent prejudice, or incapable, by reason of the defective machinery, or because of some State law declaring colored persons incompetent as witnesses, to do full justice, or properly punish the offenders.

The State of Mississippi, in common with other insurgent States, is still in the occupation of our forces, and, embraced as it is in a military department, is still to a very considerable extent under the control of the military authorities. Moreover, the rebellion, although physically crushed, has not been officially announced, or treated either directly or indirectly as a thing of the past. The suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* has not been terminated, nor has military law ceased to be enforced, in proper cases, through the agency of military courts and military commanders, in all parts of the country."

The Wool Interest.

The annual convention of Wool manufacturers was held on Wednesday, in Philadelphia. Mr. Joseph L. Hayes, of Boston, Secretary of the association, read an address upon the origin and progress of the woolen manufactures of the world. In the United States, he said that there had been a great increase in the number of mills. By the census of 1860, there were in the country 3,319 sets of machinery. The association had received answers giving 4,073 sets, and 608 mills yet to be heard from. The returns of the internal revenue for 1864 show that scoured wool to the value of $121,868,250 had paid a tax. During 1862, 1863 and 1864, over 200,000,000 pounds of wool had been used for the manufacture of cloth for army use alone.

The largest proportion of wool now used by the manufacturers of the United States is middle wool. The largest mill return is the Pacific Mills, Massachusetts. They used in 1864 3,000,000 pounds, of which 2,500,000 pounds was middle wool. The next mill is Bancroft's, in Pennsylvania, 1,612,000 pounds having been used, of which 468,000 is middle wool.

The committee appointed to report permanent officers, returned with the following names: *President*—E. B. Bigelow, Boston, Mass. *Vice-Presidents*—T. S. Faxton, Utica, N. Y.; Theodore Pomeroy, Pittsfield, Mass.; Samuel Bancroft, Media Penn. *Treasurer*—Walter Hastings, Boston. Mass.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

The Murdered Policeman, Thomas Walker, who Perished while Gallantly Guarding the Opulent Precinct of Murray Hill.

Let Us Give His Widow and Child a Rural Home.

Officer Busteed Retains an Ex-Member of the British Parliament as Counsel.

Messrs. Edwin James, Wm. A. Darling, John M. Flynn, and Judges Stemler, Connolly, and Kelly Appear on Record.

Ex-Congressman Kerrigan's Wife Put Into a Loathsome Cell.

OBEYING ORDERS WITH A VENGEANCE.

Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON AND M'MURRAY.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, 1865.

A rule of the Metropolitan Police Department forbids application, by any person connected with the department, for contributions for any object whatever. Therefore the NEW-YORK TIMES has ventured to make an appeal in behalf of the family of a Metropolitan Policeman who was recently murdered on his post. And this appeal it would direct especially to the opulent dwellers on Murray Hill, or in the Twenty-ninth Metropolitan Police Precinct. This precinct, which is bounded by Fourteenth and Forty-second streets and Fourth and Seventh avenues, is the wealthiest square mile in North America. It was while guarding this abode of riches and culture—while making fierce war upon the self-same outlaws that during the historic riots burst forth in a career of murder and pillage in this very precinct—that Policeman THOMAS WALKER lost his life. This gallant Metropolitan policeman, than whom there was no better, has left in comparative indigence a widow without a relative in the country—a young woman who was well reared, and whose feeble constitution precludes her from attempting, through ordinary labor, to maintain herself and her child of five years of age; and, as "A. M. F." truly says below, this widow and child have a claim on this city.

Commissioner MCMURRAY suggests that if a rural cottage be given this deserving woman, she may contrive to buy meat and raiment for herself and child with the $150 annuity to which she is entitled from the Metropolitan Police Insurance Fund. At the time of the riots a number of gentlemen generously gave the Metropolitan Police a deep purse, whence moneys might be taken for the families of policemen that had fallen or might fall while in the performance of duty. From this purse the Commissioners have voted Mrs. WALKER $500. It is estimated that a good home for her can be purchased for $2,500. Shall it be given her, and will the citizens of the Twenty-ninth Precinct contribute $2,000 for that purpose?

THE SUBSCRIPTION THUS FAR.

Treasurer MCMURRAY gratefully acknowledges the following contributions for the relief of the widow and child of THOMAS WALKER, making, with sums heretofore acknowledged, $197: Roosevelt & Son, $25; Ward, Campbell & Co., $25; Stewart Brown, $25; Phelps, Dodge & Co., $25. The above amounts were collected and forwarded by James A. Roosevelt, Esq. Also, Wm. C. Conner, County Clerk, $10; John H. Swift, No. 26 West Twentieth-street, $10; Mrs. Secor, No. 418 Fifth-avenue, $5; A. M. F., $5; Anonymous, per Capt. Speight, $10; Anonymous, per Capt. Sebring, $1; M. M. Van Dyke, No. 17 Catharine-slip, $5.

WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1865.

To John A. Kennedy, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Inclosed you will find $5, as my mite toward the temporary relief of the widow of Policeman WALKER. I say temporary, because I think that she is as much entitled to a pension from the city, as the widow of any soldier who lost his life on the battle-field fighting for the Union is entitled to a pension from the General Government. Please acknowledge the receipt of above in daily TIMES. Yours truly, A. M. F.

The Trials.

OFFICER WILLIAM H. BUSTEED IS DEFENDED BY MR. EDWIN JAMES.

A charge has long been pending against Officer WILLIAM H. BUSTEED, of the Yorkville Police Court, alleging that he had taken from an officer (who had taken from a prisoner) certain pawn tickets, which he had converted or used himself, without making a proper return to the Police Property Clerk. This charge was preferred by Mr. JOHN STOWELL, of No. 1,018 Third-avenue, general agent and collector, a person who would naturally take no more interest in police matters than the man in the moon. The offence is alleged to have been committed last Spring; but it appears that Mr. STOWELL did not wake to the enormity of Officer BUSTEED's alleged omission to report to the Property Clerk until, some time during the Summer, the Third-avenue Railroad Company had made BUSTEED an important witness in their behalf in a case which they were defending against STOWELL. President WILLIAM A. DARLING addressed a note to President ACTON, last week, making this curious circumstance known, and adding his belief that the charge against Officer BUSTEED had been trumped up to frighten him off from the witness-stand in behalf of the Third-avenue Railroad. Justices MICHAEL CONNOLLY and RICHARD KELLY added to Mr. DARLING's note their testimony in BUSTEED's favor, and the Police Commissioners, reading these papers, scented a colossal African in a not far-distant wood-pile. The final proceedings in the case, in which Mr. EDWIN JAMES appeared for the defendant, and Mr. JOHN M. FLYNN for the complainant, were as follows:

David Turley, No. 193 Eighth-avenue, pawnbroker, testified that in April or May last he delivered pawn-tickets and goods to Mr. John Stowell; Officer Busteed had twice been at his place, but goods, consisting of a pipe, silk hood, and shawl had not been delivered to Mr. Busteed.

Justice Stemler, of the Seventh District Civil Court testified that on or about the 2d of August the case of Stowell against Busteed was tried before him, and that Busteed there testified that he paid nothing for the pawn-tickets, but that he received them from an officer and not from a prisoner, and that the goods were delivered to Stowell on Busteed's order. Justice Stemler gave judgment in favor of Mr. Busteed.

Mr. Thomas J. Kipp, who was present at the time of the trial of the case of Stowell against Busteed, testified that Busteed said that he received the pawn tickets for the goods from an officer, and that he had sold the pipe to Stowell and otherwise disposed of the hood and shawl.

Mr. Thomas J. Stowell, brother of John Stowell, testified that he knew nothing of the case; he might have said that he believed the complaint against Officer Busteed rose from malice purely.

Mr. John Stowell was called, but here the complainant rested, without taking Mr. Stowell's testimony.

Mr. EDWIN JAMES, in opening the defence, called BUSTEED, and the officer testified that last Winter he received, through Capt. DE VOE, of the United States Navy, from THEODORE REED, a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, a number of pawn tickets, with an order, also, for a trunk which he had left at the Fifth-avenue Hotel; that he had asked STOWELL to get the goods that the pawn-tickets represented, and that he had permitted STOWELL to use the pipe. Mr. JAMES—"You said, Officer BUSTEED, that you received the goods from an officer?" BUSTEED—"I did." Mr. JAMES—"But not from a police officer?" BUSTEED—"By no means."

Capt. DE VOE, of the United States receiving-ship *North Carolina*, testified that Lieut. REED gave him tickets to deliver to Officer BUSTEED.

Messrs. JAMES and FLYNN submitted the case without argument, Officer BUSTEED departed in triumph, and the reporters drew a long breath of relief in being finally done with STOWELL *vs.* BUSTEED.

We now reach the trial of an officer who has made

A SHOCKING MISTAKE.

Mrs. MARY C. KERRIGAN, wife of Ex-Congressman KERRIGAN, of No. 24 Grand-street, preferred a complaint, saying that a week ago Sunday night she heard a cry of "Murder!" in a store across the way from her dwelling, and that she stood a moment to ascertain what was being done; that without provocation, Officer JOHN C. FITZGERALD, of the Eighth Precinct, seized her by the arm with a brutal clutch, and took her to the Wooster-street Police-station, and there charged that she had been engaged in a negro fight on the sidewalk, and that under this charge she was thrust into a filthy cellar cell and there held throughout the night. Mr. HINES, keeper of the grocery in which the disturbance occurred, testified that when the officer ordered her to move on Mrs. KERRIGAN informed him that she had business there, and would go home when she had concluded her business; but that the officer, telling her that he knew her, and that she was a strumpet, took her into custody. A witness was called to show that the officer arrested Mrs. KERRIGAN without cause, and, characterizing her as an unchaste female, dragged her from the railing at her own door. An officer of the Eighth Precinct testified that at the time of the arrest was five minutes past midnight, and that Mrs. KERRIGAN styled Officer FITZGERALD a loafer and puppy. Officer FITZGERALD, in defence, said that at the intersection of Grand and Sullivan streets he heard the cry of "Murder! watch!" that he went into a store where a fight had occurred because some person had not paid for liquor; that he cleared out the crowd and went into HINES' grocery, and on leaving that place saw the complainant on the sidewalk and told her to move away, when she said, abusively, that she would not go, and he thereupon arrested her. Ex-Congressman KERRIGAN called Officer MARTIN, and he swore that the time of the arrest was about 10 o'clock. It furthermore appeared that the friends of Mrs. KERRIGAN went at once and summoned her husband, but that he was powerless to save her from an ignominious night in the noisome black-hole which the commissioners, or Mr. Chief Clerk HAWLEY, or some other person has provided for the reception of prisoners in the Eighth Ward. "Wrong, wrong, all wrong, terribly wrong!" said every person who listened to the testimony which was given in this trial of Policeman FITZGERALD. Here is an officer brought up to swear that the hour was near midnight or subsequent thereto, so that Officer FITZGERALD may have the lateness of the hour to plead in excuse for his egregious error in mistaking a respectable married lady for a strumpet; and another officer of the same precinct swears positively that it was not later than 10—an hour at which any lady may have legitimate business in a grocery; this woman is dragged through the street whose name is a stench in the nostrils of decency, and after the incarceration in the stygian cells of the Wooster-street hovel, that by courtesy is denominated a station-house, the error becomes apparent, but under the police law no man has power to unlock this woman's cell and send her home with her husband. Officer FITZGERALD construed his instructions literally with a vengeance.

The commissioners, who looked blue when they finished this case, found relief in a number of trials wherein it was shown that

THE OFFICERS WERE RIGHT AND THE COMPLAINANTS WRONG.

Mr. WM. SHAW, of No. 10 Clarkson-street, charged that on the 25th ult., there having been a wedding in the street, a party of boys were serenading with pans and kettles, when Officer IGNATZ T. CHULKOWSKI, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, attacked his little boy and clubbed him while he was sitting at the threshold of his father's dwelling. Officer HENRY E. MORSE, for the defence, testified that about a hundred boys were serenading, and that in dispersing the crowd Officer CHULKOWSKI might have hit Mr. SHAW's boy. Officer CHULKOWSKI said that, hearing a sound as of Bedlam broken loose in Clarkson-street, in the vicinity of the scene of the hanging of a negro during the riots, he hastened to the spot, and in dispersing the gang might accidentally have struck Mr. SHAW's boy.

Mr. P. J. WHITNEY appeared against Policeman WILLIAM P. KELLY, of the Third Precinct, complaining that the officer owed him $28 for lumber, which he had purchased of Mr. JOHN TRIMBLE, while he was in the cabinet-making business, and that when he (the complainant) demanded the money on the bill, (which had somehow come into his possession,) the officer used unofficerlike language in dismissing him. Officer KELLY informed the commissioners that he had told Mr. WHITNEY that he could not then cancel his indebtedness; and that, in reply to Mr. WHITNEY's threat to go before the board, he had said merely, "Go to ——."

Mr. LEWIS EIGENROACH, of No. 113 Sullivan-street, appeared against Officer MICHAEL MURPHY, of the Third Precinct, for clubbing him and taking him to the Chambers-street Police-station. The complainant alleged that in Vesey-street the officer turned his grocery wagon out of the street, and unnecessarily detained it. Having been kept a long time waiting, Mr. EIGENROACH asked the officer when he would probably be permitted to go on. He repeated the question, and Officer MURPHY, replying, "Until you go to h—— or somewhere else," sprang up to the cart, and, seizing the complainant by the throat, clubbed him and dragged him off to the station-house. Officer MURPHY, in defence, said that at 7 o'clock in the morning, Vesey-street was blocked up as usual, and that he moved the complainant's wagon, and, being resisted, found it necessary to club the man to make an arrest which had become imperative.

Mrs. REBECCA DONAHUE, of No. 102 West Fortieth-street, entered complaint against Patrolman JOHN CHADWICK, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, alleging that one evening recently he sat in a young woman's lap on a stoop near her dwelling, and permitted the female to play with his baton fifteen minutes. Mr. ROBERT ORR, landlord of the dwelling in which Mrs. DONAHUE lives, was summoned to testify that he had wanted the officer, but been unable to find him for more than an hour. But the complainants failed to make a case, and precisely how it happened that Officer CHADWICK's little love affair concerned them did not clearly appear.

Mr. WILLIAM H. DANN, of No. 90 Eighth-avenue, appeared against Patrolman WILLIAM ROSS, of the Thirty-second Precinct, complaining that he had received $354, being a part of the complainant's bounty money, and that for this sum Ross had agreed to take care of deponent's child during his absence in the field, but that after keeping the child two months Ross sent it to the Juvenile Asylum, and declined, subsequently, to render an account of the money which he had received. Mr. JAMES MCKEE, counsel for Mr. DANN, made affidavit that in Mr. DANN's behalf he sued Ross and recovered $60, the only money that Ross had on hand, of the $355, at the time of the suit. Mrs. Ross testified that the money had been deposited with her, but that no agreement had been made concerning the care of the child, and that the child's mother took it to the asylum. "This testimony," said Mr. ACTON, "takes the case out of the Court of Equity, and releases Officer Ross."

OFFICERS WRONG AGAIN.

Sergt. HAGGERTY, of the Forty-third Precinct of Brooklyn, preferred a charge against Patrolman JOHN HOLLING, containing two specifications, namely: 1. That at about 8 o'clock on the evening of the 27th ult., he drank liquor at the side door of a liquor-store at the intersection of Columbia and Atlantic streets; and, 2. That on the same evening he slept at the foot of Amity-street from 8:40 to 9:30. Sergt. HAGGERTY further swore that on receiving the papers specifying the complaint, Officer HOLLING indulged in profane and insulting language in the station-house. Mr. ACTON—"You are aware that drinking whisky—particularly of the quality which is now dispensed at the gin-mills—while in uniform, is a capital offence?" Officer HOLLING—"I drank nothing." Mr. MCMURRAY—"We will abandon the complaint so far as relates to the liquor, and break you on your unpardonable language in the station-house." Another complaint which will probably create a vacancy in the Brooklyn force is that against Patrolman JOHN C. BRENNAN, of the Fiftieth Precinct, alleging that on the morning of the 27th ult. he was found grossly intoxicated and purging in the hallway of a dwelling on the northwest corner of Fulton-avenue and St. Felix-street, and that it required the united efforts of four men to remove him from the spot. A bawd was shown to have been in the case, and Mr. ACTON thereupon informed the officer that it was unnecessary to waste further time in attempting to defend himself. Another Brooklyn case, wherein, happily,

THE BOOT WAS ON THE OTHER LEG,

was that which Capt. C. WOGLOM, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, accused Sergt. PETER SPENCE of neglect of duty, intoxication, and "reporting himself sick while he was going about the streets under the influence of intoxicating liquor," on the 19th ult. Capt. WOGLOM summoned two respectable citizens to establish the case against Sergt. SPENCE; but zounds! when these citizens took the stand, both swore positively that Sergt. SPENCE was sick and sober at the time specified in the complaint. Mr. ACTON—"Good morning, Capt. WOGLOM." The boot appeared also to be on the other leg in the case of Capt. CHARLES W. CAFFRY against Patrolman BENJAMIN K. ROGERS, for "walking with a woman in Wooster-street, between Waverley-place and Fourth-street, from 9:45 to 10 o'clock in the evening." Mr. ACTON—"Well, ROGERS, we 'broke' you once for standing in conversation with a female." Officer ROGERS—"The lady appealed to me, saying that she had been insulted thrice in walking one block, and I accompanied her until we met one of the men that had spoken to her; I called him to account; he apologized, and we walked on." Next came

A DOUBTFUL CASE,

wherein Officer FENTON testified that on the 26th ult., he surrendered one MARY JANE THOMPSON, a prisoner, to Patrolman JAMES FERDON, of the Eighth Precinct, but that Officer FERDON omitted to take the prisoner to court. Officer FERDON denied the truth of the charge, and swore positively Officer FENTON neither delivered a prisoner to him nor spoke to him concerning any prisoner at the time alleged in the complaint. Of course it was impossible to do anything with a case like this, except to deposit the papers in the archives of the Police Department, among certain documents which are said to exist showing most astounding swearing.

This is about enough, and we dare say President ACTON thought so when he tossed aside the one hundred and eighth complaint, and bade MELLISH, the patient phonographer, go to tea.

A CALL FOR AN INCREASE OF THE POLICE FORCE.

At a meeting of influential citizens of the Nineteenth Ward, Brooklyn, held at the house of Victory Engine, Clymer-street, on Monday night, it was resolved to make an effort to have the police force of the Eastern District increased, and to that end a committee of leading citizens of the ward was appointed to wait on the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. The committee consists of Capt. W. B. Ostrom, Messrs. Eli Beard, H. B. Hodges, S. F. Shonnard, Robert Crowley and R. R. Prince. This action was deemed necessary in consequence of the many audacious burglaries that have been committed with impunity in the ward.

Obituary.

MR. EDWARD J. FIRTH.

Mr. EDWARD J. FIRTH, junior partner of the firm of FIRTH, SON & Co., music publishers, died on Wednesday last from the effects, as supposed, of paralysis. Last Saturday Mr. FIRTH, with a few friends, went on a yatching excursion. On Sunday, a short distance off Sandy Hook, several of the party went in bathing, Mr. FIRTH among the number. He leaped from the gunwale; but, as he struck the water, seemed smitten by paralysis, and was unable to help himself. Rescued by his companions, he was on Sunday afternoon conveyed to the residence of a friend at Fort Hamilton, where he died.

Mr. FIRTH was but twenty-eight years of age, and had been married only a few months. He was well known to our professional and amateur musicians, and his early death will find many real mourners outside of his immediate circle of relatives and personal friends.

ANOTHER RAILROAD SMASH.

Collision Between Freight and Passenger Trains on the Camden and Amboy Road.

Nine Persons Injured—The Engines Smashed.

Threats of Lynching the Conductors and Engineers.

About 8 o'clock yesterday morning a collision occurred between two trains on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, near Hightstown, which was very near being of a most serious character, but was fortunately unattended with loss of life. Our informant, who was himself considerably cut and bruised, states that the 6 o'clock Philadelphia passenger train reached Hightstown about 8 o'clock, and had not long left the station when the whistle of a train approaching round the curve was heard. The engineer of the passenger train signaled to brake up, and reversed the engine, and then, after waiting long enough to see the danger into which he had brought his passengers, jumped off, accompanied by the firemen. Their example was followed by the engineer and firemen of the freight train. Fortunately both trains were proceeding at a low rate of speed or the consequences would have been fearful. As it was, nearly every passenger in the Philadelphia train was thrown from his seat, men, women and children being piled in heaps on the floors of the cars. Intense excitement prevailed, many of the ladies and children being almost wild with terror, and those who were being smothered by the persons lying above them shrieking to their friends for help.

So far as could be learned the following were the only persons injured:

Eliza B. Wells, of Port Richmond, S. I.
Mrs. Samuel Croft, of Philadelphia.
Mr. Wm. Burke, of Philadelphia.
Dr. S. B. W. Mitchell, of Philadelphia.
Alderman Welding, of Philadelphia.
C. F. Rumpp, of Philadelphia.
Hugh Hummel, of Philadelphia.
Mr. L. Thompson, of New-York, and one other.

Most of the injuries received were contused and lacerated wounds of the head. A number of passengers also suffered severely from the shock, although not injured externally.

Great indignation was manifested among the passengers, who threatened to lynch the conductors and engineers, and our informant states that if they could have been found, he believes that summary punishment would have been inflicted on them. They, however, kept themselves out of the reach of the passengers until the excitement had somewhat subsided.

As usual, the collision occurred at a curve, and the cause, according to the statement of the conductors of the two trains, was a variation of time-pieces. Both engines were considerably injured, and the passenger train was delayed four hours.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Currency and Legal-Tender Notes—Invitation to be Extended to Mr. John Bright.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce took place yesterday, President A. A. Low in the chair.

There was a discussion in regard to the proposed report of the delegation of the chamber that attended the Detroit Convention. There was said to be much dissatisfaction with the action of the convention, and the report of the committee was anxiously awaited. A communication from Secretary SEWARD, inclosing a document from the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, was read.

It relates to a convention to be held in Sheffield, England, which is to take up and consider several commercial questions, among them that of general average. The attention of this chamber was called to the matter, with a view of having American representatives.

Mr. BLOODGOOD hoped that the New-York Chamber would be represented by some of the largest shippers of this city.

The subject was finally referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. LOW said he would like to offer a suggestion. After making some general remarks in regard to the premium on gold, which was owing chiefly to the superabundance of the currency, and alluding to many evils growing out of that superabundance, Mr. LOW said he thought the chamber might properly and perhaps advantageously appoint a committee to consider the propriety of recommending to the government to permit the payment of a portion of the duty on foreign goods in legal-tender notes. The proportion of payments in paper might be ten, fifteen or twenty per cent. of the whole duty, and the legal tenders, when received, might be cancelled.

Mr. LOW continued, saying that if only ten per cent. of currency were taken for duties, there would be a steady demand for the legal-tender notes, which would at once reduce the price of gold, and, to the same extent, the price of goods in foreign markets. There were, the speaker said, many other modes of reducing the volume of the currency; but this, in his opinion, was the easiest, the most gradual, and the most certain in its operations of any that had been proposed. If the idea should strike the chamber as it did him, Mr. LOW said in conclusion, that that body might immediately provide for the appointment of a committee to consider the subject of some recommendation before Congress meets again in December.

Mr. S. DEWITT BLOODGOOD said he thought the formation of such a committee very desirable. Mr. MCCULLOCH, who was a banker and financier, was, Mr. BLOODGOOD knew, very desirous of resuming specie payments. The proposed measure was a wise one, and there was little doubt the Secretary and the Congress would be much pleased to receive the suggestions of a committee of business men of this city.

Mr. J. S. T. STRANAHAN said there could be no difference of opinion on the question proposed; and with the distinct understanding that he should escape the consequences ordinarily involved in such cases, he would move that a committee be appointed by the chair, to consist of say five members, including the President of the chamber, for the objects that have been stated.

After some further remarks the motion was adopted. The appointment of the committee was deferred to the next meeting.

Mr. WETMORE said he had noticed in several channels of public intelligence that Mr. JOHN BRIGHT might be expected to visit America. As yet it was uncertain that he would come. Mr. WETMORE moved that a committee be appointed to invite Mr. BRIGHT to come to this country, and to visit the Chamber of Commerce. The motion prevailed, and the chamber adjourned.

THE POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Alderman Flynn.

"GAILY THE TROUBADOR TOUCHED THE GUITAR."

Mrs. MARY DARLING, of No. 75 Morton-street, appeared against JAMES M. VOORHEES, for stealing a guitar from her house and disposing of the same to PATRICK BARTLEY, of Watt-street, corner of Greenwich. The guitar was found in Mr. BARTLEY's possession, and VOORHEES was taken into custody by Policeman HENRY V. STEERS, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. The prisoner was committed in default of $500 bail. The same disposition was made of two young women who attempted to browbeat Mrs GELLA KAHN, who had caused their arrest, by Patrolman WILLIAM SCHWARTZ, for

SHOPLIFTING

at her dyeing establishment, No. 89½ Sixth-avenue. The prisoners, who rendered their names as CATHARINE HALEY and MARY J. CAMPBELL, and said that they dwelt at No. 60 Mulberry-street, entered Mrs. KAHN's store, yesterday afternoon, and instead of ringing the bell to summon that lady from her apartments, on the second story, busied themselves in concealing under their crinoline a valuable set of Honiton lace curtains which Mrs. CLERMONT, of Broadway and Eighth-street, had left at Mrs. KAHN's to be cleaned. Mrs. KAHN came down before the accused left the store, and missing the curtains, summoned Officer SCHWARTZ, and a search revealed the curtains. Five hundred dollars bail was also required of CATHARINE MURRAY, of No. 27 Vandewater-street, for

ALLEGED GRAND LARCENY,

in hiring three sewing-machines, of the value of $150, from Mr. PETER H. DIMOND, of No. 539 Broadway, on the 31st of August, and subsequently disposing of the same. The accused, having been taken into custody by Policeman JAMES CANNOLL, said that she could get the machines; but the complainant, not consenting to withdraw the charge, the accused was committed to prison, as were also WILLIAM JONES and WILLIAM SWEETMAN, against whom Mr. ABRAHAM L. BREWER, of No. 540 Greenwich-street, appeared, making oath that on Wednesday afternoon, the accused stole from the *City of Washington's* pier a trunk belonging to Mr. C. R. THOMAS, which should have been taken to the Custom-house. The prisoners, whom Officer DANIEL POLHEMUS arrested at the intersection of King and West streets, pleaded guilty of the charge against them, as did Mr. EDWARD STERN, of the charge of

CARRYING A SLUNGSHOT,

which, he said, he purchased in London at the time of the garroting excitement there. Mr. STERN, who is by birth a Russian and by occupation a broker, stood at the threshold of No. 35 Lafayette-place, on Wednesday evening, and Mr. EUGENE DELMAR, who resides there, desired Mr. STERN to close the door. Thence ensued a storm of words, and Mr. STERN, according to Mr. DELMAR's affidavit, "drew a slungshot and held it in a threatening manner toward the deponent." Hence the arrest of Mr. STERN, by Policeman ANDREW RAE. Mr. LOUIS L. COUDERT, of No. 49 Wall-street, gave $2,000 bail for Mr. STERN's appearance at the Court of General Sessions. The next noteworthy case was that of a Frenchman, who was required to find $1,500 bail to appear at the Court of General Sessions, to answer for alleged

FALSE PRETENCE

in giving his check for $737 88, on the Bull's Head Bank, to Mr. HORATIO NICHOLS, of No. 170 West Eleventh-street, representing to Mr. NICHOLS that he had $500 on deposit at that bank and would, before the maturity of the check, deposit the required $237 88. The complaint recites that on the 17th ult., ADRIAN HARCY, of No. 220 East Twenty-third-street, oil merchant, who had frequently purchased oil of Mr. NICHOLS and given him checks on the Bull's Head Bank in payment, bought twenty-five barrels of kerosene oil and tendered this check, which was dated on the 19th of August; but on the 19th Mr. NICHOLS presented the check, and was informed that HARCY's deposit at that bank amounted to $12 only. Learning which, Mr. NICHOLS lodged information at the Eighteenth Ward Police-station, and Officer HARRIS captured HARCY yesterday.

AN OLD MAN DRIVEN TO BURGLARY.

Mr. JAMES CARSON, of No. 35 West Thirty-fourth-street, preferred complaint against HENRY SCHMIDT, an aged German, and the accused, who confessed that he had committed burglary, but added that he had been driven to the crime by necessity, was committed without bail. It appears that at about 2 o'clock yesterday morning SCHMIDT pried the catch from the front parlor window of Mr. CARSON's dwelling, and entering, coolly lighted the gas and leisurely searched the place, and selected silver egg cups, gold and hair bracelets, ear-rings, breast-pins, finger-rings, gold medals, and other portable property of the value of $540. Then, hoping to find other valuables, he entered Mr. CARSON's sleeping chamber, and there also lighted the gas. This awoke Mr. CARSON, and he instantly sprang upon the burglar; but the fellow tore himself from Mr. CARSON's grasp, and, dashing through a front window, fled up Thirty-fourth-street, pursued by Mr. CARSON, until Officer TICKINGER intercepted and arrested him.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

ANOTHER WALL-STREET ROBBERY.

Yesterday afternoon, a venerable countryman, who withholds his name for fear that the publication of his loss may affect his business credit, purchased of Messrs. MORRISON & WHITE, of Wall-street, brokers, $4,995 in country bank-notes. Having counted the money, he went to a counter in Messrs. MORRISON & WHITE's office to pack the bills for transportation, and as he stood at this counter a stranger stepped up and engaged his attention on the left, while another stranger, on his right, seized the money. This fellow escaped; but the alleged confederate thief, who stood on the left, and who rendered the name of JOSEPH BUCKLEY, was captured and turned over to Policeman WARREN, of the First Ward. The accused, who stoutly asserted his innocence, demurred when the officer proposed to take him like a common culprit to the Tombs, and the officer, dreaming of no impropriety, permitted him to hire a hackney coachman to drive him to that Egyptian mansion, while the robbed countryman was forced to walk. On reaching court, the officer informed Justice HOGAN of the fact, and the magistrate reprimanded him for not treating BUCKLEY precisely as he would have treated an alleged thief who had not a dime to his name. The accused was committed to await further developments.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

EUREKA, OF NEWARK, VS. UNION, OF MORRISANIA.

The return game between these clubs yesterday, which took place at Morrisania, proved a very interesting match, as it was expected it would be, especially in the early part of the match. Both clubs had good nines, and all appeared to be in good trim for play. As usual on the Union ground, there was a numerous and fashionable attendance of the fair sex, and both the contesting parties had brought bright eyes to encourage them to deeds of daring on the ball-field. The game opened in favor of the Eurekas by a score of 4 to 0; but in the next five innings they were only allowed to add 5 runs to their score, so ably did the Unions acquit themselves in the field, the Unions in the interim scoring 7 runs, the totals at the close of the sixth inning being 9 to 7 in favor of the Eurekas. Thus far the game had been closely and prettily contested, but in the seventh inning the Eurekas began to bat with great effect, and being assisted by wild-thrown and passed balls, added no less than 14 runs to their score. This, of course, spoiled the appearance of the match, and had quite a demoralizing effect on the Unions, who failed to recover their lost ground, the result being the success of the Eurekas by a score of 30 to 10. This is the seventh game the Unions have lost this season, but by way of offset they have won ten trophies. Judge VAN COTT acted as umpire, and ably acquitted himself in the position, keeping the pitchers well down to the mark in their observance of the sixth rule. The following is the score:

EUREKA.	Outs.	Runs.	UNION.	Outs.	Runs.
Callaway, l. f.	4	2	Hudson, 2d b.	3	1
Thomas, s. s.	3	4	Smith, 1st b.	5	0
Littlewood, c. f.	2	5	Durell, l. f.	3	2
Pennington, 2d b	2	5	Hannegan, s. s.	2	2
Brientnall, c.	2	3	Nicholson, 3d b.	3	1
Collins, r. f.	4	2	Birdsall, c.	3	1
Faitoute, p.	5	1	Ketcham, c. f.	3	2
Bomeisler, 3d b.	3	3	"Quick," p.	3	0
Mills, 1st b.	2	5	Austin, r. f.	2	1
Total	27	30	Total	27	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Eureka	4	0	2	1	1	1	14	2	5—30
Keystone	0	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	2—10

Umpire—Mr. VAN COTT, of the Gotham Club.
Scorers—Messrs. UTTER and ALBRO.
Time of Game—Two hours and thirty minutes.
Fly Catches—Eureka, 9; Union, 11.

The Unions are to play the Mystics at the Red House, on Wednesday, and the Excelsiors on Friday.

ATLANTIC VS. MUTUAL.

The second nine of the Mutual Club yesterday did what the first nine for two seasons past failed to do, viz.: they have won a trophy from the Atlantic Club, the result of the game at Bedford yesterday between the second nines of the above clubs being a well earned victory for the Mutuals by a score of 28 to 27, in a full game of nine innings. The play was excellent on both sides, the two nines being the strongest each have ever before presented in a similar contest.

Scottish Games—Ninth Anniversary of the New-York Caledonian Club.

The children of the heather, and the bonny braes of good old Scotland, held their ninth annual festival at Jones' Wood yesterday. The day being a fine one, the games attracted an immense gathering to witness the wild sports and athletic feats customary with the Scottish people on days of holiday and feasting.

The scene presented to the eye of the spectators on arriving at the green was a brilliant and imposing one. Beneath the shade of the towering trees were grouped the thousands present, while the numerous tents that dotted the lawn were crowded with the members of the society, their bright and showy costumes—in every shade and cut of the innumerable tartans—lent additional interest to the scene. There could not have been less than ten thousand people present during the day.

At 10 o'clock the programme of games was commenced with an old-fashioned Scotch reel, after which the circle was cleared and the following games were gone through with:

Putting the Heavy Stone.
Putting the Light Stone.
Throwing the Heavy Hammer.
Throwing the Light Hammer.
The Running Jump.
The Standing Jump.
The Highland Fling.
The Short Race.
The Running High Leap.
The Boys' Race.
Vaulting with the Pole.

These games gave a great amount of amusement to those present, and the competitors evinced a great deal of dexterity and muscular strength in their performance.

Dinner was next in order, and the Caledonians and their invited guests marched from the Chief's tent, on the green, to the hotel, where a sumptuous repast had been prepared. While enjoying our mock-turtle and other delicacies, we noticed among the distinguished guests Mayor GUNTHER, the Chiefs of the Philadelphia, Newark, and Boston Caledonian Societies, Inspector DANIEL CARPENTER, and many other civic dignities. As soon as the cloth had been cleared, and the popping of champagne corks subsided, several brief and eloquent speeches were made by those whose names we have already noticed, and then the company adjourned to the green to witness the following games, which concluded the day's programme:

The Long Race.
Tossing the Caber.
The Broadsword Dance.
The Sack Race.
The Highland Fling, (open to all competitors in the Highland costume.)
The Standing High Leap.
Hitch and Kick.
The Hurdle Race.
Boys' Hurdle Race.
Hop, Step and Jump.
The Wheelbarrow Race.

For each of the above games, first and second prizes were awarded, and the Chief, Mr. GEORGE MITCHELL, having announced at the dinner-table that he had received one hundred and forty-four prizes for non-competitors, the day's sport concluded with a number of voluntary and amateur exhibitions of manly skill.

As the shades of evening drew on, the great mass of the visitors returned their several ways homeward, one and all well pleased with their day's enjoyment.

Naval Intelligence.

THE TWO NAVAL RACERS—DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSELS—WHAT THEY ARE TO DO—PLAN OF THE TRIAL—&C., &C., &C.

The time has arrived when we think the public would be more pleased to read of some facts in relation to the vessels about to demonstrate a purely scientific and yet valuable principle of economy, rather than long official communications in reference to the plans proposed to govern the trial. Hence we leave the trial till the proper time, and proceed to furnish some facts in relation to the objects of so much interest at the present time, especially among the engineering fraternity.

The *Winooski* is a wooden paddle-wheel steamer, of the style known as the "double-ender," having both extremities bow-shaped, and capable of going and being steered at either end. They were intended for river service. The first lot were far below the standard expected, and were not the vessels that could have been built for the money they cost. That the Navy Department have offered one for sale, and turned one into an ordnance vessel, is proof of our assertion. The *Winooski* was built at the Boston Navy-yard, and was launched on the 30th day of July, 1863, or more than two years ago. She is 994 tons register, and of about the following dimensions: Length, 240 feet; beam, 35 feet; depth of hold, 5 feet. Her armament when fitted for service will consist of ten guns; but at the present time she has none on board. The vessel is reported by her officers to be the finest constructed of the lot built at the Navy-yard, which are the *Pontiac, Mingoe, Peoria, Lenapee, Tullahoma,* and *Algonquin.*

The engine and boilers of the *Winooski* were built from plans and specifications furnished by the Navy Department, by JOHN ROACH & SON, at the Etna Iron Works of this city, and thus far have given great satisfaction. Yesterday our reporter was informed that the engine run on a vacuum alone for about one hour. At any rate the officers of the ship feel confident that they will give the *Algonquin* a tight squeeze under any circumstances.

The following is a list of the officers of the *Winooski:*

Commander, GEORGE H. COOPER; Lieutenant, Silas Casey; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, H. P. Conner; Acting Master, C. H. Brantingham; Acting Ensigns, F. W. Towne, Wm. Swartwout; Passed Assistant Surgeon, G. W. Woods; Assistant Paymaster, Forbes Parker; First Assistant Engineer, (in charge,) Edwin Welles; Second Assistant, N. P. Towne; Third Assistants, W. A. Powers, F. W. Townrow, Wm. Bond; Mates, E. S. Austin, R. W. Robinson, A. F. Ulmer, Najah Taylor; Caytain's Clerk, Geo. W. Levderg; Paymaster's Clerk, Edgar Sutton.

The *Algonquin* was built at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and was launched on the 21st of December, 1863. She was then towed to Providence, R. I., and the Providence Steam Engine Company put in the machinery, which was designed by Mr. E. N. DICKENSON, of which the public are too well acquainted for us at this time to write a biography. Mr. DICKENSON will run his own engine on the trial.

The plan of the trial as laid down is to have the ships as precisely alike as possible in draft of water and every essential respect. For four days they will run the engines on a given quantity of coal, carefully noting results; then for four days more each vessel will be allowed to burn as much coal as she possibly can, no limit being stated. After this trial, lasting eight days, the ships will be fitted just as their designers desire, and they will proceed to Throgg's Neck and run a race around Fisher's Island and back. The circuit will be made *three* times, by which time it is expected that all hands and the public will be satisfied.

The following-named gentlemen compose the Board of Examination:

Board of Naval Engineers—Chief-Engineers Robert Danby, Edward Fethian, Mortimer Kellogg.

Board of Experts—W. E. Everett, Novelty Iron Works; Wm. Wright, New-York Works; Mr. Bromley, Fulton Iron Works; Messrs. Coryell, Dry Dock Works; C. W. Copeland, Consulting Engineer; John Baird, Consulting Engineer.

THE DUNDERBERG'S PRESENT CONDITION.

On Tuesday evening the last of the heavy pieces of the *Dunderberg's* machinery were put on board by one of the Bishop derricks; so that at the present time there are about 192 tons of machinery on board, leaving about 100 tons more to be put in. The following table will give some idea of the weight in detail:

	Pounds.
Weight on board when launched	408,000
Eight boilers	760,000
Four frames and two cylinders	176,000
Miscellaneous	40,000
Total weight of machinery	1,384,000
Weight of ballast put on board to steady the vessel till the machinery was put in	700,000
Making a grand total of	2,084,000

When the weight of armor, which is estimated at 500 tons, is added, it will seem almost incredible, but it is nevertheless true, that her mean draught of water is only a trifle over thirteen feet, leaving a margin of eight feet for the balance of her equipment of guns, coals, stores, &c. Foreign officers who have looked at the vessel express more surprise and gratification at her immense proportions, symmetry and liberal accommodations than we do in this country. The work is progressing finely on her, but it will be some time before she will be completed.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Nos. 21, 45, 102.

The Gardiner-Tyler Will Case—Important Opinion by the Surrogate of Richmond County—The Widow of Ex-President Tyler Not Entitled to Any Portion of the Gardiner Estate—Undue Influences Brought to Bear on the Testatrix, &c.

SURROGATE'S COURT—RICHMOND COUNTY.

In the Matter of Proving the Will of Juliana Gardiner, deceased.—The following opinion in the above-entitled case has just been rendered by Judge METCALFE, Surrogate of Richmond County. It fully explains itself:

Ex-Judge Roosevelt, of this city, the executor named in the will, offered the same for probate. David L. Gardiner, a son of the deceased, appeared by his counsel, Mr. Wm. Watson, to oppose the probate, on the ground that the will in question was obtained from the testatrix at a time when she was in a very enfeebled state of body, shortly before her death, and under circumstances tending to show undue influence exerted over her by the legatee most interested in sustaining the will.

It is likewise alleged that the will itself shows, in connection with the testimony, that the deceased was laboring under a misapprehension of facts, and that this misapprehension was created in her mind by this same legatee. The deceased, at the time of her death, was possessed of a valuable real estate in the City of New-York, and of the house and grounds on which she lived in Richmond County. David L. Gardiner, her only son; Julia G. Tyler, her only daughter, and Henry Beekman, the child of a deceased daughter, are her only heirs at law and next of kin.

It appears from the testimony taken (which I shall consider in the order of time) that the contestant, David L. Gardiner, on the death of a brother, in or about the year 1851, left California, and came to reside with his mother in New-York. He continued to live with her, managing her affairs from that time to February, 1864.

In the year 1858, when in full health, she made a will, giving to him more of her property than to her other heirs, because, as she stated at the time, he had managed her property.

In November, 1863, Mrs. Tyler, with her family, came from Virginia, and took up her abode with her mother. In the month of February following, David L. Gardiner was requested by letter from his mother, in her handwriting, but interlined in one or two places in the handwriting of Mrs. Tyler, to quit his mother's house, which he did at once. Mrs. Gardiner was in failing health; she was confined mostly to her room for two months before the son left the house; but in August was well enough to go to New-York and to Islip, from which place she returned in the latter part of August, 1864, and died on the 4th of October following. Mrs. Taylor was with her in her last illness. On the 3d of October Mrs. Tyler sent directions to Lot C. Clark, Esq., to draw a will for Mrs. Gardiner, according to instructions which were in the handwriting of Mrs. Tyler, and furnished in the letter to Mr. Clark. Mr. Clark repaired to the house, and saw Mrs. Tyler, and informed her that the instructions must come from her mother; the matter was postponed to the following day, when upon Mr. Clark's coming to take the directions of the testatrix, the latter asked him if Mrs. Tyler had not given them; upon his saying that they must emanate from her, she substantially repeated the instructions before sent him by Mrs. Tyler, he calling her attention to particulars from the memoranda made from the letter sent by Mrs. Tyler to him. Mrs. Tyler was present during the interview, and assisted her mother who was very ill; and Mr. Clark at no time was left alone with the mother. Within an hour he was again sent for by Mrs. Tyler to come at once. The will is executed, Mrs. Tyler being present assisting her mother who was vomiting and in so low a condition that Mr. Clark inquired of the attending physician if she was in a state fit to make a will. Mrs. Gardiner died within three hours after the instrument was signed.

By the first clause of this will, Mrs. Gardiner gives to Mrs. Tyler her entire personal property, and the house and grounds on which she resides.

By the second clause, she gave to her son, David, all the advances she had made him for the purchase of his farm at Northfield, and all other claims. By the third clause, she gives one-fourth of the town property to her grandson, Henry Beekman, and divides three-fourths between her son David and Mrs. Tyler; but she gives the rents of David's portion to Mrs. Tyler for life, or until the loss, damages and injury which her property situated near "Old Point Comfort," and her property situated on the James River, in the State of Virginia, has sustained during the present civil war, shall be reimbursed to her by the Federal Government.

It can hardly admit of a doubt, from the evidence offered by the contestant, that this will was executed by Mrs. Gardiner under a misapprehension of facts in two important particulars—as to which the proponent of the will has not furnished any explanation.

First. She was under a belief at the time of the execution of the will, that the son had received advances from her to buy his farm, and was indebted to her for other claims, and that in relinquishing those claims, she was virtually bequeathing to him an interest of considerable value. But this was shown to be a mistake, by the uncontradicted evidence of Mr. Gardiner, strengthened by the presumption growing out of her former will, and statements made at the time.

In Mrs. Gardiner's will of 1858, executed when in sound health, and five years after the son had purchased his farm, she made no mention of advances or claims against him; but, on the contrary, informed Mrs. Hoyt, a lady to whom she mentioned the making of her will, that she was under obligations to him for managing her property, and had given him a larger portion of it than she had given to the other heirs. It appears from the evidence of Mr. Clark and Miss Cooper, that Mrs. Gardiner was under the impression that Mrs. Tyler was poor and her son David was rich; whereas, it appeared by the evidence, which is wholly uncontradicted by the proponent, that Mrs. Tyler was the owner of two residences in Virginia, and 1,500 acres of land, formerly occupied by President Tyler, made for a time unavailable by the war, but not diminished in its value to any great extent; and that David L. Gardiner was the owner of 75 acres in Northfield, in this county; and it was not shown by the proponent that he had any other property. How were these misapprehensions brought about? It is plain, from the will of 1858, that she did not entertain them at that time. The proponent was the only person who had an interest in creating them, and from the fact of her being a constant attendant upon her mother during her last illness, she had ample opportunity to do so. One of the principal objects of the cross-examination of Mr. Gardiner by the executor in person, and by the counsel of Mrs. Tyler, appears to have been to establish the fact that David L. Gardiner had paid his mother nothing for his board during fourteen years' residence with his mother, and had received the rent of his mother's estates and not accounted for them, or applied them to her uses; and with this view the bank-books and checks of the contestant were called for, and produced, and underwent a critical examination. But, so far as I could understand the case, the proponent failed to find any matter from those books, or from Mr. Gardiner's cross-examination, which would lead to an inference that he had applied his mother's property to his own use, or that she had made any pecuniary advance to him, either for the purchase of his farm, or for other purposes. The son, it appears from the testimony, lived with his mother for a number of years; during all that time, attending to her business affairs, and after the purchase of his farm, furnishing a considerable amount of necessary articles for the use of the family from the farm; earning what would probably amount to an equivalent for the additional cost of Mrs. Gardiner's household by his attention to her affairs, and by the surplus furnished from his farm. Had the proponent's counsel succeeded in establishing these facts, it would have appeared that Mrs. Gardiner had claims for advances and for board. Having not only failed, but the contrary being made to appear, without any contradiction from the proponent, it appears clear to me that the will was made under misapprehension of facts, and that the misapprehension consisted in Mrs. Gardiner being made to believe, when in feeble health, that her son was indebted to her for advances made by her for the purchase of his farm, and was indebted to her for the maintenance of his family for a number of years.

On the part of the contestant it was proven that he bought his farm in 1853 with funds of his own, earned by him while in business in California. At the request of the proponent's counsel, he produced the bank books in which were entered the sums received as agent of his mother's estate, from 1851 to 1864, and check books, and made full statements, showing to what uses the moneys received had been applied. The contestant was subjected to a long and searching cross-examination, both by the executor in person and the counsel of Mrs. Tyler, and they failed to point out any error in his statements, nor did they produce evidence in any way to impeach the truth of those statements. It was proven on the contestant's part that he had, during all this time, the entire superintendence of his mother's affairs; that he bought for her the bay property and gave his attention to its improvement; that he superintended the erection of stores and other buildings upon her property in the city of New-York; that he attended to the renting of her property and to her domestic affairs in general; that the products of his farm had been, to a considerable extent, applied to his mother's use in her household, and that his services to her were worth $1,200 a year.

The proponent, in the considerable period which elapsed after the taking this evidence, before the closing of the process, offered no testimony whatever in disproof of these facts.

Mrs. Tyler was not interrogated as to the interlineation of her mother's letter, nor for the purpose of explaining any acts or charges of undue influence; nor as to any circumstances in the case which might lead to an inference that such influence had been exercised; nor as to any circumstances attending the execution of the will; nor was she produced as a witness.

The proponent offered no evidence in explanation of the second clause, in regard to advances and claims, and this omission, I think, furnishes a grave objection to the validity of this will. It has been held to be more fatal to the party who sets up a will than to his adversary, if he leaves difficulties entirely without explanation. It was held in Delafield *vs.* Parish as fully established that it is not the duty of the court to strain after probate, nor in any case, to grant it when grave doubts remain unremoved. I do not understand the contestant's counsel as claiming that Mrs. Gardiner labored under any such incapacity as Mr. Parish; but this court was referred to the case of Delafield *vs.* Parish as establishing, among other rules, the rule last referred to as a guide in the probate of wills.

There is another objection which is unfavorable to the admission of the will to probate. The will being executed in the presence of a party, who, by its provisions, was to take the largest portion of the estate—she calling the witnesses, sending for the lawyer, and sending at the same time full instructions in her own handwriting as to the provisions of the will, none of the other heirs-at-law being present at the time of the execution of the will—the testatrix at the time laboring under severe sickness, and being within three hours of her decease. Under this state of facts I assume that mere formal proof is insufficient.

The testimony of Miss Cooper and Mrs. Striker, that Mrs. Gardiner, at some time in August, after Mrs. Tyler had taken up her abode in the family of her mother, asked them about a lawyer to write a will for her, does not supply the proof to show an intention to give the income of the city property to Mrs. Tyler. Mrs. Gardiner did not at this time send for a lawyer to make her will, nor did she until very near her dissolution; and then, it appears from the evidence, the lawyer was sent for by Mrs. Tyler.

I think it may be fairly presumed that within a time so short as four or five hours preceding death, the faculties of an invalid are weakened and impaired; and the question naturally arises, why was the change in Mrs. Gardiner's testamentary dispositions left until she arrived at that point?

There is another ground which, in my opinion, is fatal to the will. The evidence showed that Mrs. Gardiner, at the time of making the will, and for some time previous, was under an influence inconsistent with a sound disposing mind. Admitting that she had a mind of sufficient soundness and discretion to regulate her affairs in general, I think a dominion over her by Mrs. Tyler is established of such a character (in her feeble state of health) as to prevent the exercise of such discretion.

It appears from the uncontradicted testimony of Mrs. Gardiner, that Mrs. Tyler had acquired an influence over her mother that it was difficult for her to resist. Mrs. Tyler, a competent witness to disprove this influence, did not deny it, or subject herself to an examination as a witness.

It appears from the testimony, that Mrs. Gardiner was so ill at the time of the execution of the will, that Mr. Clark thought it necessary to ask the physician if she was in a fit state to make a will.

It appears, indirectly, in Mrs. Healy's testimony, that shortly before Mr. Gardiner left his mother's house, she heard Mrs. Gardiner, in answer to a question put by one of Mrs. Tyer's children—"Grandma, why don't you send uncle David away?" answer by saying: "He is my child."

It appears in the letter of Mrs. Gardiner, written subsequent to that event, interlined by Mrs. Tyler, in which David Gardiner was requested to leave the house of a mother, who in her health was aware of the claims he had on her for managing her property. The erroneous impression under which Mrs. Gardiner labored as to advances to her son, and the necessities of her daughter, I think tend to show that her mind had been warped and influenced, and the failing state of her health, and dependence upon her daughter about her couch, made resistance to her will a matter of great difficulty.

The evidence produced on the part of the proponent to prove the mental capacity of the deceased at the time of making the will, I am compelled to view as unsatisfactory. The testimony of Miss Striker, Miss Cooper and J. C. Smith, the three witnesses produced to prove mental capacity, appear to have founded their belief upon general conversations with the deceased upon subjects which were not much calculated to test the capacity of the deceased as to memory, or judgment, or capacity to resist importunity, and one of these witnesses being a casual acquaintance met with in the street; and all the testimony of these three witnesses applies to a period of time prior to her visit to Islip—in or about the month of August. There is no testimony bearing with any force upon the subject covering the period between Mrs. Gardiner's return to the island from Islip and the day prior to her decease; and the opportunities which her physician and lawyer had of forming a correct estimate of her mental strength and capacity at the period of making the will, appear to me to have been very limited. The deceased was during all the time under the effects of a disorder which must have had, as appears from the testimony, the effect to preclude any connected and extended conversation tending to bring out evidence of mental strength and capacity to resist influences or importunity.

From a careful examination of the testimony in this case, I think it is brought within the rule against admitting instruments to probate as wills.

It was obtained from a dying woman; is contrary to previous testamentary dispositions made by her in health; was procured by creating a misapprehension of facts as to the value of property bequeathed to her son; and I therefore refuse to admit the will to probate, and order and decree that the instrument offered for probate is void and of no effect as a will of real and personal estate; and it is further ordered and decreed that the fees of the County Judge and Surrogate be paid out of the estate of said deceased.

Collision—Appeal in Admiralty, Aug. 25, 1865—H. H. Dodge and Others vs. The Steamer Illinois.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Nelson.

NELLON, C. J.—The collision in this case took place between the schooner *Statesman* and the steamer about 8:15 or 8:30 o'clock on the evening of the 18th of August, 1863, in the Chesapeake Bay, at the mouth of the Potomac, a little north and eastward of the light-ship anchored off Smith's Point on the west side of the bay. The schooner was bound up the bay to

Baltimore. The steamer was on her passage from Alexandria, Va., to the port of New-York with some 1,300 officers and soldiers on board. The wind was from the east, about E. N. E., and three or four knots the hour with an ebb tide. The schooner was close hauled on her starboard tack, heading northwesterly, about north by west. The case as stated in the libel of the schooner is that when the steamer was first seen she was heading to the southward toward the schooner, and struck her starboard bow, carrying away her bowsprit, jibboom, head-gear and fore-rigging, and drove the schooner's bow around, bringing her starboard side against and under the port side of the steamer. The case made in the answer is, that, while the steamer was heading S. S. E., a light was reported on the port bow, which, as afterward appeared, was the schooner *Statesman*, and which bore one and one-half to two points on the port bow, the steamer then heading about S. E. by S. ½ S. That the steamer's course than further changed one point, by porting her helm so as to head about south by east, and the said light opened so as to bear about three points on the port bow. That after the second porting of the helm the light disappeared, and soon after, and while the steamer was proceeding on her course, south by east, the light reappeared, about two points on the port bow, and closing on the steamer. That the steamer's helm was then put hard-a-port, and engine bells rung to stop. That the schooner immediately came into view, steering across the bows of the steamer, and heading about west toward the lightship, and that the schooner's jibboom struck the steamer on the port bow, and then swinging along side damaged the port wheel. There were three persons on board the schooner, Nickerson, the master, Wiley, the mate and wheelsman, and Wilson, the look-out, who were in charge of her navigation, and witnessed the collision, and who concur in saying that when they first discovered the lights of the steamer their course was north by west, and that it was not changed till the moment of the accident, when the master ordered the wheel to be starboarded, in order to ease the blow. It is also in proof that the light of the schooner was discovered on board the steamer in time to have taken a course which would have cleared her; that afterward those on the steamer lost sight of the schooner, and when they again discovered her she was crossing the bows of the former, according to the proofs on part of the steamer; but on the part of the schooner the steamer was coming into the schooner on her starboard bow. There is considerable conflict of proofs as to the course of the vessels, but we concur with the court below that the weight of it is decidedly in favor of the position of the schooner; that from the time she first discovered the lights of the steamer, the course of the former was not changed till the moment of the collision, and then to lessen the effects of the disaster. The fault of the steamer, and in respect to which there is no dispute as to the fact, is in not checking her speed, and even stopping, if need be, after she had lost sight of the lights of the schooner, until she had again discovered them. There is no excuse for this neglect. The duty has been repeatedly enjoined by the decisions of the courts, and is obvious to all persons of any experience in navigation. It would, in all reasonable probability, have prevented the disaster in this case. The evening was clear, with starlight, and there was a bright light in the bow of the schooner. There could, therefore, have been no great difficulty in again making the light after it had disappeared, if the proper steps had been taken by those on board the steamer.

The degree of the court below affirmed.

Owen, Gray and Owen, for libelants; Brown, Hall and Vanderpool, for appellants.

Court of Special Sessions.

Before Justices Kelly and Dowling.

A CASE OF SHOPLIFTING.

Margaret Williams, a fashionably-attired young lady, was charged with stealing thirty-two yards of French delaine, valued at five shillings a yard, from the store of Charles Stern, No. 47 Avenue B. Witness said: on last Monday afternoon, the 4th of September, the prisoner came into the store, and, after pricing the goods, took these thirty-two yards, and put them under her petticoats. As she advanced toward the door, witness jumped over the counter, and pulled the goods from beneath her skirt. Another clerk testified to seeing Mr. Stern pull the stolen property from under the skirt of the prisoner.

Guilty—Penitentiary two months.

A CONFUSED CASE.

Patrick Smith, a carman, left his cart to be fixed with Peter Marks, a blacksmith; the fixings amounted to $3. Some wrangling arose about the settlement of the bill, probably from not understanding each other, one speaking English and the other German. When Smith undertook to take his cart away, Marks would not let him, and Smith struck him on the eye. Marks, when asked if he struck Smith, said, "Me hit him? Not at all; I stop the cart."

Charles Fry, a witness, whose face was adorned with half a dozen of crosses made from sticking plaster, said the defendant hit complainant here and here, and here and here—every available spot on the face and body. For the defence, Ellen McCuen said complainant, the last witness and another man attacked the prisoner, the one with a terrible long hammer, and the third with a large rock. When she saw this terrible attack on a defenceless man she became so horrified that she would not look, and her nerves were so unstrung that she was not able to do anything all that afternoon. John Donnelly commenced to tell his story after the fashion of the opening of one of James' novels, thus: "On the afternoon of this warm day in August, the prisoner, walked leisurely up to the shop of Marks' and hitched his horse to his cart." He was told by the court to come down from that style of testimony and come to the assault. Witness said that as Smith was hitching the horse to the cart, Marks came out with a hammer and committed an assault and battery on the horse. Then he made a blow at Smith, but Smith dodged it and then pitched into him. The first blow was struck by Smith.

Smith was acquitted.

Charles Fry then took the witness stand as complainant against John Smith. A John Smith took the stand at the bar and said he was the man that came to the assistance of Marks with a hammer, when the prisoner took the hammer from him and made an anvil of his face; it was a big fight.

District-Attorney Hutchings—Look at that man, the prisoner, and see if he is the man that struck you.

Witness—Nine—Das is not the man; his bruder.

Acquitted—Witnesses should look at a prisoner before they begin to give their testimony.

HARDLY SUFFICIENT TO CONVICT.

Harriet Parker, a common-place looking woman, was charged with stealing a case of surgical instruments, worth $30, on the 18th of August. Bernard Kelly said he missed the instruments on the following day. He said the prisoner came into his office and solicited him to commit an improper act. No persons came into his office after that, that he knew of; others in the house had access to the office; twelve hours afterward he had her arrested, but did not recover his property; she made no confession; on the contrary, she denied her guilt. The District-Attorney abandoned the case, but Mr. Kelly asked to have the officer examined. The officer said all he knew was that he made the arrest; she made no confession.

Acquitted.

APPROPRIATING A NEIGHBOR'S WASH.

Emma Radley, a very respectably dressed middle-aged woman, was charged with the larceny of two pairs of blankets. Catharine Schneider, the complainant, said she lived between Seventy-ninth and Eightieth streets. She lost two pairs of blankets worth $9. She gave them to the washwoman to wash, and they were hung on the roof to dry. When she went up to take them down they were not dry, and she turned them, and when she went up the next time for the blankets they were gone. As Mrs. Radley had been seen on the roof she was asked if she knew anything about them. She replied, "They may have blown off." Mrs. Schneider watched her and saw her go in the cars with a basket. She went in the car after her and opened the basket and then saw her blankets, folded up, half dry. Prisoner lived in the next house to her, and as the roofs were on a level, there was no trouble in stepping from one to the other. On the roof of Mrs. Radley's house no blankets were hung out that day. Catharine Beaver, the washwoman, said she washed the blankets and hung them on the roof; remembered exactly where she put the pins in between the strips; the marks of the pins were on the blanket. There was also a stain on the blankets from medicine, and on the blankets taken from prisoner there was the same stain in the same place.

Guilty—Penitentiary two months.

A LINK LACKING.

Francis Bodie, shoemaker, was charged with the larceny of $2. Charles Verian said he kept a boot and shoe store. Defendant had been in his employ about six months, and in making up his accounts at night he often found himself short. He thought he would test the honesty of Bodie, and one day leaving him in charge of the store as usual, he went among his friends and gave them $21 to go to the store and make purchases of shoes. The money he gave them had a private mark. When he returned in the evening, after some purchases had been made with this marked money, he found on looking in the till he was $6 short. He went out and got a policeman to arrest Bodie, who, upon being searched, gave up two $1 bills that had the private mark of Verian. Prisoner said that in making the change for a customer he had to give his own money, and hence he took the two marked bills in place of the two bills he had given out. Mr. Verian could not swear that the two bills so marked had ever been in his drawer, and having failed to produce the witness that gave the prisoner the money, he was acquitted.

FOUND HIS NAME.

Richard Doe, who was charged with assaulting Policeman Peter Yulee, in the court-room, before Judge Hogan, declined to be tried in the Special Sessions. He had already lain in prison a month.

The Court—What is your name?

Prisoner—Albert Riley.

District-Attorney Hutchings—If you are tried in the General Sessions and convicted you will not get less than a year.

Prisoner—I'll chaunce it.

District-Attorney—You may lie in prison two months before we can try you.

Prisoner—Well; I expect bail to-day.

Officer—The assault was committed in court before Justice Hogan.

Judge Dowling—He has elected to be tried at the General Sessions. The case is so disposed of.

A DISORDERLY HOUSE ON BROADWAY.

Joseph Lewis, better known around town as "Joe" Lewis, was up on two charges, that of keeping a disorderly house and as a gambling saloon, at No. 1,171 Broadway. The gambling case was not pressed—he was only called upon to plead to the charge of keeping a disorderly house. The house is located between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth-streets. Silas Lounsbery, residing at No. 1,169 Broadway, said he was acquainted with the premises occupied by defendant. On the ground floor there was a small store; the windows were filled with candies, peanuts, apples, &c.; in the back part there was a "sample" room where liquors were sold. What was carried on up stairs witness could not say, but he had seen ladies enter the house by the "sample" room; the house was very noisy and disorderly; he had been frequently disturbed by noises and wakened out of his sleep—noises that continued for an hour; Wednesday night week capped the climax; after the noise ceased in his house, then came a violent ringing at his doorbell, and, on looking out of the windows, the man below was asked what he wanted, and he said, "I have been robbed in your ——— house; I want my money." He was told that he was mistaken, when he went to the house of Lewis, pulled at the bell and kicked at the panel of the door; a policeman came and took him back, but no sooner would he let go than he would run and give the door another kick; the whole neighborhood was aroused; a number of neighbors gave similar testimony that the noises from the house had awakened them from their sleep. Lewis was found guilty and sentenced to one month in the penitentiary, and fined $50.

Lewis—Judge, take the imprisonment off and I'll pay any fine you may impose. I'll move from the house and go to opening oysters again.

The court, after consulting with the District-Attorney, remanded Lewis till Tuesday next to give him an opportunity to vacate the premises.

Criminal Business.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

In the case of Sarah Bennett, witnesses were placed on the stand who testified that the silver dollar which the complainant supposed was stolen from him was an ante-nuptial present from a young man named Reid, and that the money found on her person had been forwarded by her husband from Baltimore. The jury found the accused not guilty.

RESULTS OF A SPREE.

Stephen Smith and Francis Sanford were placed on trial, charged with stealing $100 and some jewelry from an ex-soldier on the 29th July.

The complainant formerly resided in Brooklyn; went to school there prior to entering the service; "was not brought up to be engaged in business;" went on a spree the 27th August, from which he did not recover until the 29th; had $190 and some jewelry; was in the company of the prisoner Francis most of the time, and was so out of his senses that he could not now give any positive evidence as to how he lost his property. The prosecuting officer thought it his duty, under the circumstances, to abandon the case, and the jury acquitted the accused.

PLEADED GUILTY.

Bridget Lawless, to attempt at grand larceny, in taking $55, the property of Mrs. Keirdorf. Sent to the State Prison for two years.

Thomas Williamson, to stealing $100 from the person of Henry Ackerman on the 18th of July. Sent to the State Prison for three years.

George Henderson, to taking, on the 22d of August, $203, and a watch valued at $35, the property of Joseph H. Stanley.

George Gladin, to a charge of forgery in the third degree, committed on the 16th of August, by indorsing a bank check, payable to the order of Messrs. Trowbridge & Sons, for $3,966 76. Remanded for sentence.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SEPT. 7.

By Justice Ingraham.

Jacob Brouwer, Trustee, &c., *vs.* Michael Burke et al.; report confirmed and order granted. Nathan Chandler et al. *vs.* Alfred Edwards; order of reference on consent. Wm. C. Fowler *vs.* Robert W. Steele; consent filed and order taken to discontinue. Augustus H. Novelli et al. *vs.* Andrew S. Stone et al.; consent filed and order taken to discontinue.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—SEPT. 7.

By Justice McCunn.

Charles Denison *vs.* Jacob L. Bach; motion for a commission granted without stay, papers in the clerk's office. Samuels *vs.* the New-York Consolidated Stage Company; motion granted. Lewis Bernard *vs.* James Hopkins; order granted. George H. Pendleton *vs.* Morris Collender; order granted. Wm. H. Weldon *vs.* James Murphy; order for judgment granted. George Miller *vs.* Shalto Freeborn; motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—SEPT. 7, 1865.

$13,500	U. S. 6s, '81...C.	107⅝	150	N. Y. Cen. R.	93
1,000	U. S. 6s, '67	119½	100	do.....s15	93
4,000	do	120	100	do.....2d call	93
10,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s...R.	105½	200	Erie Railway	89
45,000	do	105⅝	100	do	89⅛
47,000	U. S.6s, 5-20s..C.	107½	400	do	89¼
500	do	107⅛	500	do.....2d call	89⅜
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s C.		100	do.....s10	89
	New issue	105⅝	50	Erie R. Pref.	83
2,000	U.S.5s,10-40s...R.	94	100	Hud. Riv. R.	110½
15,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40s.C.	94⅛	100	do.....b30	110¾
5,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		100	do.....2d call	110½
	First Series	99⅝	200	Reading R.	107¼
2,000	do..Sec. Ser.	99½	600	do	107½
4,000	do.Third Ser.	99¼	200	do.....2d call	107¼
4,500	do	99⅜	100	Mich. Cen. R. 2d c'll	110
5,000	U.S.6s, 1 Yr. Cer.		100	Mich. S. & N. I.	67¼
	New Issue	98⅝	100	do.....s30	67
5,000	Ohio 6s, 81	98½	500	do	67⅛
5,000	Tenn. 6s	76½	800	do	67⅛
5,000	do	77	100	do.....b15	67⅛
5,000	North Car. 6s	73	200	do	67⅛
1,000	do	74	500	do.....2d call	67⅜
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	29	1000	Clev. & Pitts. R.	73
30,000	do	28⅝	200	do.....s30	72⅝
5,000	do	27⅞	1100	do	73⅛
10,000	do.....2d call	28⅜	32	do.....2d call	74
20,000	do	28⅛	200	do	73
10,000	do	28⅛	10	Cleve.,Col.& Cin.R.	125
1,000	Erie 4th M.	95⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	124⅜
2,000	At. & G. W. 1st M.		50	Chic. & N. W.	29
	Ohio Division	96	100	do.....b30	29⅛
5,000	Erie 3d M..x-int.	99½	100	do.....b30	29¼
10,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	81	100	do.....s10	29
500	Mar. & Cin. 1st Pr	87	150	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	64
10	Fourth Nat. Bank	98	200	do.....s30	63⅝
100	Cen. Coal Co.	54	320	Cleve. & Tol.	105
100	do.....b30	54	100	Chic. & R. I.	110
100	do	53⅝	500	do.....2d call	110
500	Cumb. Coal Pr	43½	100	Mil. & P. du C. R.	48⅝
200	do.....2d call	43⅝	100	do.....s10	49
300	Quick. Min. Co	50	49	do	48
100	do.....b30	50	500	do.....b30	49⅛
100	do	49¼	100	do	49⅛
200	do	49	200	Pitts., F. W. & C.	98
400	do	49½	100	Alton & T. H. Pr.	66¼
280	do.....b15	49⅛	400	do.....2d call	65½
100	do.....2d call	49	100	Chi. & Alt. R. Pr.	101
150	Del. & H. C. Co.	142	50	Morris & Essex R.	80

SECOND BOARD.

$63,500	U.S.6s,5-20s..C.	107⅜	100	Pac. M. S. Scrip	151
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s..C.	94⅛	150	N. Y. Cen.	93
30,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		200	do	93⅛
	Second Series	99½	680	Erie Railroad	89
100,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cr.		500	Reading R.	107
	New Issue	98⅞	200	do.....s10	107
2,000	Tenn. 6s	77	100	Mich. S. & N. I.	66⅞
1,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R.		1000	do	66⅞
	Issue	72	100	Chi. & N. W.....s30	28⅝
10,000	O. & M. Cer	28½	100	Ch. & N. W. Pr.	63⅛
200	Cleve. & Pitts	72½	200	do	63⅛
500	do	72⅝	500	do	63⅛
200	Cum. Coal Pr	43½	400	do	63⅛
200	Quick. Min. Co	48½	200	Cleve. & Tol.	105½
100	do.....s30	48½	200	do	105
100	do	48⅝	100	do	106
400	do	49	300	Chic. & R. I.	109⅞
100	do	49⅛	300	Pitts., F. W. & C.	98

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	29⅛	400	Reading R.	107⅛
10,000	do.....s3	29	1000	do.....s3	107⅜
100	Quick. Min. Co...s3	49½	700	do.....c	107⅛
200	do	49⅝	200	do	107⅛
300	do.....s10	49	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R...s3	67
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....s4	93⅛	600	do.....s3	67⅛
100	Erie Railroad	89⅛	600	do.....b3	67⅛
100	do	89⅛	1200	Cleve. & Pitts	73
1000	do.....c	89	200	do	72⅞
100	do	89	200	do.....b3	73
100	do.....b3	89⅛	200	Chic. & N. W.	29
700	do.....s3	88⅞	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr.	62⅞
100	Chic. & R. I. R....s60	109⅛	100	do.....s10	63⅛
200	do.....c	110			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer..s3	28⅝	200	Reading R.....s3	107
45,000	do	28½	200	do	107⅛
15,000	do	28⅜	700	do	107
100	Cumb. Coal.....s3	43⅝	700	do.....b10	107
100	Quick. Min. Co..s10	48⅝	200	do.....c	107
200	do	49	500	Mich. S. & N. I.	67
200	do	48⅞	500	do	67
200	do	48⅞	100	do.....c	67
500	Mariposa M. Co.	12⅝	200	do	67
100	do.....b3	12⅝	100	do.....bnw	67
100	New-York Cen...s3	98	200	do.....s3	66⅞
100	do.....b3	93	200	do	66⅞
400	Erie Railroad	89	200	do.....s5	66⅞
100	do.....c	89	300	do.....s3	66⅞
400	do.....b3	89	200	Cleve. & Pitts.....s3	72
300	do	88⅞	500	do	72⅛
400	do.....b3	88⅞	200	do.....b10	72⅛
100	do.....s30	87⅞	200	do.....c	72⅛
100	Cleve. & Tol.	105⅛	300	do	72⅛
100	Chi. & N. W.....s3	28⅝	400	do.....b3	72⅛
200	do.....b3	28⅜	200	do	72
100	Chi. & N. W. Pr..s3	63¼			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000	O. & M. Cer..s3	28⅝	300	M. S. & N. I. R....s3	66⅞
100	Quick. Min. Co.	50	300	do	66⅞
100	Cum. Coal Co...b30	44	300	do	66⅞
100	do	48⅝	300	do	66⅞
100	Erie Railroad.....b3	89	100	Reading R.....s3	107⅛
100	do	88⅞	1200	do.....b3	107⅛
300	Hudson Riv. R.	111	200	Cleve. & Pitts.....b3	72⅛
100	Chic. & N. W. Pr.	63⅜	200	Chi. & R. I.....s3	110
500	do	63⅛	100	do	110⅞
100	P., Ft. W. & C.	98⅛			

THURSDAY, Sept. 7—P. M.

There was less employment for Money to-day than on Wednesday among the Stock Brokers. The usual rate at call is 5 ℔ cent., though some lenders are getting 6 ℔ cent.

The price of Gold keeps remarkably steady. The fluctuations to-day were 144⅞@144⅞ ℔ cent. The Customs Duties for the four days of the week have absorbed about $2,300,000, and but for some further sales, believed to be making from the Treasury, this great demand would assuredly carry up the rate. There is no export demand at present, and none in near prospect, as Bills on London, since the sailing of the *Persia*, are down to 109@109¼ for Bank and Bankers' signatures.

Business in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods and in General Foreign Merchandise, like Sugars, Teas and Coffee, holds on remarkably active; and since yesterday another valuable cargo of French Goods, by the steamship *Europe*, is being entered at the Custom-house.

On the Stock Exchange the speculation to-day has been indifferently supported on the Railways. A good many of the jobbers inside the Board-Room are unbelievers in a September rise, and go *short* of the New-York and Western Roads, in opposition to an outside demand for a rise which make its appearance from day to day. Notwithstanding this influence, the market gradually hardens in prices on Hudson, Reading, and several of the Western lines, and is fairly supported on Erie, as compared with last week. Some of the miscellaneous shares, like Quicksilver Company, are lower. Among the Border State Stocks of the South there is a further advance, in Tennesses, to 76½@77 ℔ cent. The Government Securities are generally steady to-day, on a moderate business at the Board and on Wall-street.

In the afternoon the following quotations were made as compared with Wednesday at 4 o'clock. The Railway speculation dull, and prices barely steady. There was a rise of 3 ℔ cent. in Cleveland and Toledo shares:

	Wed.	Thurs.		Wed.	Thurs.
U. S. 10-40s	94⅛	94⅜	N. West Pref.	63⅝	63½
U. S. 5-20s	107½	107½	Rock Island	109⅝	110
U. S. 7-30s	99½	99⅜	Fort Wayne	97⅞	98⅛
N. Y. Central	92⅞	93	Cumb'land Coal.	43½	43⅜
Erie	88½	88¾	Quicksilver	50¼	49½
Hudson	110	111	Mariposa	12½	12½
Reading	107⅛	107⅛	Canton	39	39¼
Mich. Southern	66⅞	66¾	Atlantic Mail	148	147
Illinois Central	124	124½	American Gold	144⅞	144⅝
Pittsburgh	72¾	72½	Ohio Certificates	28⅞	28¼
Northwest	28⅞	28¾	Toledo	104½	107¾

The following additional returns of August Railway traffic have been received:

	Aug., 1865.	Aug., 1864.
North West	$743,359	$519,305
Marietta	112,155	94,375
Chicago and Alton	391,574	296,546
Michigan Central	413,501	346,781

The distinguished party of English visitors to our Western Railways, whose arrival by the *Scotia* was noticed yesterday, left town to-day by special train over the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western for Cleveland and Cincinnati, to return, we believe, via Chicago, Detroit and Niagara Falls. They were occompanied by a number of representatives of the English and New-York press, and also by Messrs. MCANDREW & WANN, the New-York Financial Agents of the Atlantic and Great Western, and Mr. T. W. KENNARD, the Engineer-in-Chief.

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	110	Bank of the Republic	103
Union	118	Hanover	105
America	133	Irving	106
City	175	Metropolitan	115
Phenix	90	People's	110
National	110	Corn Exchange	106
Commerce	104	Commonwealth	99
American Exchange	114	Central National	105
Pacific	155	Fourth National	94
Chatham	125		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	88½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	100	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. Ex'd	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. 1876	100	Tol. & Wab. 2d mort.	70
Erie 1st M., x div., '68	102½	Tol. & Wab. Eqip Bds.	60
Erie 7s, 2d mort., 1879	102	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M.	99
Erie 7s, 3d mort., '83	99	Galena & Chi. ex	100½
Erie 7s, 4th mort, 1880	95¾	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort.	100
Buf. N.Y.& E. 1st M, '77	95	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	94
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69	101½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	104
Harlem, 1sts, '69-72	102½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	94
Harlem 3ds, '68	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	80
N. Ind. Gosh. Line, '68.	90	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	73
Alt. and T. H. 1st m.	87	Chi. & Alton S. F.	95
Alton & T. H. 2ds pref.	77	Chi. & Alton 1st mort	90
Alton & T. H. 2d M. In.	70	Chi. & Alton Income	87
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs.	78	Ohio & Miss. 1st mor	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	80¼	Mil. & St. Paul. 1st mor.	79
Lack. & West'n Bonds	100	Mil. & St. P, Income	79
Del. L. & W. 1st mort.	104	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	92

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts, $2,365,852 08, including for Customs, $612,000; payments, $1,719,674 84; on account of Loan, $497,000; balance, $67,039,-299 94.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ FOR SALE—Three hundred thousand dollars New-York Central Railroad Seven Per Cent. Convertible Bonds of eighteen hundred and seventy-six. Apply to JAMES H. BANKER, at the office of R. L. Cutting & Co., No. 19 William-st.

☞ WANTED—COLUMBIAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY Scrip of 1863 and 1864. Address, stating lowest price, Box No. 937 Post-office.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Sept. 7, 1865.

Receipts of Produce since our last: 37 bbls. Ashes, 13,812 bbls. Flour, 230 bbls. and 37 bags Corn Meal, 29,550 bushels Wheat, 100,698 bushels Corn, 50,120 bushels Oats, 12,500 bushels Barley, 1,409 pkgs. Provisions, and 175 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue dull and heavy, at $7 50 for Pots, and $7 62½@$7 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio has been in fair demand at full prices, with sales of 5,750 bags within our range. Other kinds have been quiet, but firm. We quote: Java at 26c.@27c.; Rio at 18c.@21½c.; Maracaibo at 19c.@22c.; Laguayra at 21c.@22c.; St. Domingo at 17½c.@17¾c.; Native Ceylon at 23c. ℔ lb., in gold.

COTTON—Has been in fair request, and held with more firmness, Middling closing at 44c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in moderate demand at a further improvement of 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. Sales since our last amount to 12,500 bbls., including very inferior to choice Superfine St te and Western, at $6 95@$7 60; poor to choice Extra State, at $7 85@$8 35, chiefly at $7 85@$8; round-hoop extra Ohio, inferior to good shipping brands, at $8 80@$9 15 ℔ bbl.

Superior State and Western	$6 95	@$7 60
Extra State	7 85	@ 8 35
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	7 95	@11 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	8 80	@ 9 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	9 20	@11 00
Extra Genesee	8 40	@11 00
Poor to choice extra Missouri	9 00	@14 00

Southern Flour is advancing. Sales since our last 750 bbls., at $9 50@$10 60 for poor to good, and $10 65 @$14 for good to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour is higher and more active. Sales 550 bbls. Extra at $7 90@$11 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is in demand, including Superfine at $5 60@$6 25 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $4 75@$4 90 for Western, $5 10 @$5 15 for Jersey, and $5 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in fair demand at an advance of 1c. ℔ bushel. Winter had been quiet and depressed. Sales have been reported of 75,000 bushels, including Amber Wisconsin, at $1 60@$1 62; Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club, at $1 54½@$1 59; and Amber State, at $2 08@$2 12 ℔ bushel. Corn is in request, and sound is firmer; unsound is plenty and lower. Sales 70,000 bushels at 84c.@89c. for unsound, and 90c.@91½c. for sound mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal. Western Oats have been in fair demand at 56c.@57c. ℔ bushel. Rye continues inactive and unsettled.

Prices of Breadstuffs in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Sept. 7, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	144⅞
Superfine Flour ℔ bbl.	$9 60@ 9 90	$6 95@ 7 60
Extra State Flour, ℔ bbl.	10 00@10 40	7 85@ 8 35
Extra Western Flour, ℔ bbl.	10 10@15 00	7 95@14 00
Extra Canada Flour, ℔ bbl.	10 90@12 00	7 90@11 00
Southern Flour, ℔ bbl.	10 60@15 00	9 50@14 00
Rye Flour, ℔ bbl.	8 25@ 9 00	5 60@ 6 25
Corn Meal, ℔ bbl.	7 75@ 8 80	4 75@ 5 50
White Wheat, ℔ bushel	2 55@ 2 70	2 12½@ 2 45
Red and Amb. Wheat, ℔ bu.	2 20@ 2 50	1 54½@ 2 18
Corn, ℔ bushel	1 76@ 1 90	84@ 91½
Rye, ℔ bushel	1 70@ 1 72	1 00@ 1 08
Barley, ℔ bushel	1 80@ 2 05	1 00@ 1 30
State Oats, ℔ bushel	1 00@ 1 09½	56@ 57

HAY—Continues in fair request and buoyant at 70c.@$1 for North River bale, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in moderate demand at 20c.@50c. for one year old, and 40c.@60c. for new crop, ℔ lb.

HIDES—Find ready buyers at rising prices.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and depressed, including Spirits Turpentine, within a range of from $1 00@$1 10; Crude Turpentine at $5 25@$5 75 ℔ gallon; and Resin at $5 75@$17 50 ℔ 200 lbs.; Tar at $7@$10 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Continue in lively request at rising prices, including Crude Whale at $1 65@$1 75; Bleached do. at $1 80@$1 90; Crude Sperm at $2 30@$2 40; Unbleached do. at $2 40@$2 50; Lard Oil at $2 07½@$2 15; Linseed at $1 59@$1 61; Red Oil at $1 10@$1 20; Grease Oil at $1 40@$1 55 ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in good request at 33c.@33½c. for Crude; 55c.@58c. for Refined, in bond; 72c.@76c. for do., free, ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, opening at firmer prices but closing heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,150 bbls., in lots, at $32 @$32 62½, closing at $32 cash, for New Mess; $30@$30 50 for 1863-4 Mess; $28@$28 75 for Prime Mess; $24 25@$24 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales were also made of 1,000 bbls. New Mess, September delivery, seller's and buyer's option, at $32@$32 50 ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in moderate demand at 14½c.@16½c. for Shoulders, and 19c.@23c. for Hams; sales equal to 350 pkgs. Bacon continues inactive. Lard is advancing; sales 850 tierces and bbls. at 20c.@25½c., the latter rate for choice, ℔ lb. Beef is in good request at $10 50@$14 50 for Extra Mess; $8@$12 for Plain Mess; sales have been reported of 650 bbls. Prime Mess Beef rules quiet. Butter continues in demand at 33c.@40c. for poor to good, and 40c.@45c. for fancy State, and 23c.@32c. for Western, ℔ lb. Cheese is in fair request at 10½c.@16¾c. for poor to very choice, ℔ lb. The week's business in Butter and Cheese Messrs. STARIN & FLOYD notice thus:

The market continues to be scantily supplied with Butter, the receipts of all grades during the past week having been very light. Under the influence of a comparatively bare market, and an increased demand for local trade and consumption, prices have been firmly maintained; while in many cases extra fine parcels have commanded prices outside of our quotations. Some fine invoices of June firkins have been sold for California shipment at 37½c.@38c., owing to an advance in that market, reported by telegraph. The English export trade continues closed, owing to our high prices and scarcity of stock; although late advices show a firm market in London and Liverpool, at very high quotations. Our New-York and Pennsylvania dairymen, and Western butter-packers, are carrying out again very effectively the line of policy of starving this market, by withholding supplies, which last season forced the trade into purchasing at exorbitant prices, and resulted in very serious, and in some cases, ruinous losses. Similar results bid fair to follow this season, as no one really doubts an abundant crop of Butter has been made, which must find an outlet in this market, and if our city buyers are led into heavy purchases by the present tone of the market, instead of letting the dairymen carry their own load, the history of last season's trade may be repeated. Some allusions have lately been publicly made to the discredit of the Butter dealers of the several New-York markets, which, however well they may apply to some individual cases, are not founded in fact, and are calculated to injure a numerous class of dealers that are, as a class, honorable in their dealings, very responsible in a mercantile view, and are entitled to a front rank among the retail dealers of New-York. The market closes with great firmness and activity. We quote:

BUTTER.

Orange and Sussex—fresh pails	40	@45
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails	40	@45
Half-firkin tubs—first quality	37	@40
Half-firkin tubs—second quality	34	@36
Welch tubs—first quality	34	@36
Welch tubs—second quality	32	@33
Firkins, New-York State—first quality yellow	37	@38
Firkins, New-York State—second quality yellow	34	@36
Firkins, Western—first quality yellow	30	@32
Firkins, Western—second quality yellow	27	@29
Grease Butter—original packages	15	@16
Western—light colored	25	@27
Western—common	23	@25

The receipts of Cheese have been quite heavy during the past week, a large portion of which is being sold to arrive for export. Exporters have taken advantage of the warm and unseasonable weather that has lately prevailed, and many invoices of Cheese have been sold at lower rates in preference to taking the risk of damage by holding. Otherwise the market is very firm, and the tendency of prices decidedly upward, as soon as the weather will permit Cheese to be held. The transactions of the week are covered by our quotations:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory-made Dairies—first quality	16¼@16¾
Factory-made Dairies—second quality	15½@16
Farm Dairies—first quality	15½@16
Farm Dairies—second quality	14 @15
Farm Dairies—common	12 @13
Orange County—flat skimmed	10 @12

Prices of Provisions in New-York.

	Dec. 31, 1864.	Sept. 7, 1865.
Price of Gold	226	144⅞
Mess Pork, ℔ bbl	$39 37½@$41 50	$30 00 @$32 62½
Prime Pork, ℔ bbl	34 50 @ 35 25	24 25 @ 24 50
Hams, ℔ lb	19 @ 23	19 @ 23
Shoulders, ℔ lb	17½@ 18	14½@ 16½
Bacon, ℔ lb	20½@ 26	17 @ 18½
Plain Mess Bf., ℔ bl	19 00 @ 22 00	9 00 @ 12 00
Lard, ℔ lb	20 @ 24⅝	20 @ 25½
State Butter, ℔ lb	46 @ 60	33 @ 45
Cheese, ℔ lb	15 @ 24	10½@ 16¾

STEARINE—Sales, 63,000 lbs., at 20½c.@24½c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand and firmer. Sales since our last, 1,380 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 12⅜c.@15¼c., and 650 boxes Havana, part at 12⅜c.@15c ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in full demand at 15½c.@20¼c. ℔ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 55,000 lbs. at 14½c.@15c.; 60,000 lbs. Grease at 16½c.

WHISKY—Sales, 400 bbls., in lots, at $2 24@$2 25, closing at $2 25 ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bbls. Flour at 1s. 7½d.@1s. 9d. ℔ bbl.; 7,000 bushels Corn at 5¾d. ℔ bushel; 500 bales Cotton at 3-16d. by sailing vessels, and ½d. by steamer, ℔ lb; 300 boxes Cheese, by steamer, at 40s. ℔ ton. For London, by steamer, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d. ℔ bbl. For Apalachicola, and back, a bark on private terms.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as ladies' maid; would prefer to go South or travel; good seamstress; can cut and fit, operate, &c.; good references. Call at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTABLE girls, one as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; or would go out as laundress; the other as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 4.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as cook; one who thoroughly understands her business, and can give the best of city reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 165 West 24th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A NEAT GIRL OF 14 WITH EXcellent city reference, a situation to mind a baby, wait on a lady, or make herself generally useful; wages, $4. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; NO objection to assist with washing and ironing; good references given. Apply at No. 114 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-AGED girl as nurse; is also capable of taking care of an infant; can give the best of reference. Call at No. 73 West 17th-st., three doors from 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK WITH excellent city reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; the French and American styles of cooking; wages $14. Call at or address No. 192 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; fully competent to take charge of a baby; best city reference. Call for two days at No. 333 West 26th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY GOOD SERvants. Call at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 103 West 36th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.
J. E. WEIR, Proprietor.

A LADY ABOUT LEAVING THE COUNtry wishes to find a situation for her coachman. Apply at No. 168 5th-av., corner 10th-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GENTLEMAN 43 years of age, late a Colonel in the army; has had twenty years' experience in business as a manufacturer in this city, employing sometimes forty or fifty hands; understands book-keeping, and is a thorough business man; unexceptional references; would prefer to go out of the city provided sufficient inducements are offered. Address R., Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A MAN AND wife, Protestants, no children, as gardener, or is capable of taking care of a gentleman's place; his wife is a first-rate cook, and is capable of taking charge of a dairy; can give satisfactory recommendations; wages not an object. Call or address Mr. Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife, without a family, the man to take care of horses and cattle and do general farm work; the woman to do plain cooking, washing and general housework; can give good reference from last employer. Address Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single man, not afraid of work, and to make himself useful on a gentleman's place; he has the best of city and country reference. Address P. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE man as coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business, and is capable of taking charge of any gentleman's establishment. Call or address, M. C., No. 89 Liberty-st., last employer's office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single man, who thoroughly understands his business; is a good city driver, and has the best of city reference. Address, for two days, J. F., at Stilling's harness-store, No. 1,166 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE LUMBER commission business, in New-York or adjoining cities; salary nominal, as applicant wishes to learn the business; city reference given. Address WHITE PINE, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man, who understands his business thoroughly; can produce the very best of city reference. Address P. N., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, by a young man, as coachman; is willing to be generally useful; the best of reference given. Address B., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GARDENER; understands green-house, graperies, &c.; can lay out new places, &c. Inquire of Mr. HARVEY B. LANE, No. 151 Nassau-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, just arrived from the old country, a situation as coachman or groom; good references. Call for two days at No. 215 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; prefers the country; has good reference from his last employer. Address T. K., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as gardener and coachman and to make himself generally useful; has the best of reference. Address P. W., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISHman as coachman; country preferred; good reference from former places. Address R. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant man, with the best of city reference; six years from one family, and others. Address C. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and gardener; is not afraid to work; will make himself useful. Address W. DOCKRELL, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; has no objections to the country; has 11 years' city reference. Address P. B., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED AND COMPETENT accountant, who has for the past ten years been employed as cashier and general book-keeper in a house doing an extensive business, is now desirous of making a similar engagement; good references will be given. Address Box No. 1,568 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 2 Washington-st., near Reade.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-LANE, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders. All kinds of Blank Books and Stationery, Writing Paper Envelopes, &c., at lowest prices.

REYNOLDS TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

These celebrated water-saving and powerful wheels, of every capacity, promptly furnished for milling, manufacturing, mining, boring, pumping, &c., &c. A large assortment in stock. Wheels and machinery constructed for mule carriage into the mountains. Streams gauged and plans made. TALLCOT & UNDERHILL, Hydraulic Engineers, No. 170 Broadway, New-York.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-RATE FOREMAN IN A cotton spinning room, about two thousand spindles, Danforth's frames; who has some knowledge of carding room preferred; must be well recommended; highest wages paid and steady employment the whole year round. Address, at once, Box No. 641 Post-office, New-York, with full particulars.

WANTED—A BOY IN A JOBBING-HOUSE; one from 15 to 17 years of age, who writes a good, rapid hand, is correct at figures, and resides with his parents. Address, in own handwriting, Box No. 3,631 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD, NEAT, TIDY GIRL, AS plain cook, washer and ironer, to work for a small family a short distance in the country. A well recommended girl may apply to HENRY SEYMOUR, No. 52 Beekman-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock to-day.

WANTED—AGENTS—$10 PER DAY—MALE OR female, to engage in a pleasant business at home. Only $2 to $5 capital required, and profits $3 to $10 per day. Address, sending two red stamps, for particulars, R. WAYVELL, Post-office Box No. 4,781 Chicago.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO DELIVER LETters for a couple of days; must have good recommendations. Call at 8 to 9 A. M. at HUSSEY'S, No. 50 William-st.

WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN AS sick nurse in a boarding-school; wages $12 per month, with board and washing. Address GEORGE BELL, Station E, giving age and address.

WANTED—IN THE OFFICE OF A WHOLEsale hardware-store, a lad of 15, who writes a good hand and resides with his parents. Address, with references, K. B. & Co., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

WANTED—PERSONS ACCUSTOMED TO WORK on children's clothing, ladies' undergarments, &c. A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st. Apply at 9th-st. door.

WANTED—A BOY, ONE ABOUT 18 YEARS OLD, who resides with parents and can bring good recommendations. Inquire after 4 P. M., BUTLER & PITKIN, No. 356 Broadway.

WANTED—A THOROUGH GROOM; ONE WHO is willing to make himself generally useful may apply at No. 84 Nassau-st., Room No. 33, from 10 to 12 A. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK A short distance in the country. Apply in basement No. 44 Pine-st.

SKIRT HANDS WANTED ON WOMEN'S skirts; good experienced hands can obtain the highest wages and steady employment at the new manufactory of the duplex elliptic skirts, situated in West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY.

SPANGLERS WANTED, TO WORK ON woven skirts; none but experienced hands need apply; the highest wages paid, at the new Duplex Elliptic Skirt Manufactory, No. 145 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

100 CLOAK MAKERS WANTED—AT A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st. Apply at 9th-st. door.

TO PRINTERS.—A COMPETENT HAND TO take charge of card and other small work, may obtain a steady situation with J. W. OLIVER, 35 Ann-st.

PROPOSALS.

LARGE GOVERNMENT SALE
OF
STEAMBOATS, WHARFBOATS, BARGES
AND OTHER PROPERTY.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited and will be received at the places, and until the dates hereinafter named, for the purchase of the following named STEAMBOATS, WHARF-BOATS, BARGES, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 11, 12 M., for the

Side-wheel steamer Davenport, (ferry-boat) registered 159 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Convoy, No. 2, registered 111 tons.
Which can be seen at LITTLE-ROCK, ARK., until the day of sale.

AT VICKSBURGH, MISS., UNTIL FRIDAY, SEPT. 15, 12 M., for

Screw-tug Belle Darlington, registered 84 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 796 tons.
One (1) wharf-boat, 787 tons.
Model barges Porter Rhodes and George B. McClane.
Nine (9) gunwale-barges.
Forty (40) coal-boats.
One (1) yawl and one (1) floating-dock.
All of which can be seen at VICKSBURGH, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NATCHEZ, MISS., UNTIL MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 12 M., for

One wharf-boat, 700 tons.
Model barge Mollie.
Five (5) gunwale-barges.
Three (3) coal-boats.
All of which can be seen at NATCHEZ, MISS., until the day of sale.

AT NEW-ORLEANS, LA., UNTIL WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 12 M., for the

Model barge Mulligan, and one (1) coal-boat.
Which can be seen at PORT HUDSON, LA., until the day of sale.
For the wharf-boat Natchez, 700 tons, and two (2) coal-boats.
Which can be seen at BATON ROUGE, LA., until the day of sale.

ALSO, for the

Side-wheel steamer Colonel Holcomb, (building,) registered 220 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Illinois, registered 600 tons.
Side-wheel steamer W. B. Savory, registed 62 tons
Side-wheel steamer J. M. Brown, registered 339 tons.
Side-wheel steamer A. G. Brown, registered 229 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Ohio Belle, registered 300 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Mustang, registered 178 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Saint Charles, registered 557 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Diana, registered 780 tons.
Side-whee steamer E. H. Fairchilds, registered 651 tons.
Side-wheel steamer B. J. Adams, registered 687 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Switzerland, registered 519 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Ida May, registered 250 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Iowa, registered 482 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Altamont, registered 392 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Dick Fulton, No. 2, registered 118 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Benedict, registered 181 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Colonel Chandler, registered 20 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Cornie, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Lizzie Davis, registered — tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Col. Chapin, registered — tons.
Screw tug Leviathan, registered 324 tons.
Screw tug Binnie Banks, registered 32 tons.
Screw tug Baltic, registered 113 tons.
Screw tug Capt. Pitkins, (now building.)
Screw tug (no name and now building.)
Screw tug George E. Tyler, registered 116 tons.
Screw tug America, registered 418 tons.
Screw tug Hancox, registered 150 tons.
Screw tug Admiral, registered 163 tons.
Screw tug Gladiator, registered 171 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Kepper, registered 81 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Gen. Ransom, registered 104 tons.
Centre-wheel steamer Col. Colburn, registered 91 tons.
Model barges Nos. 10, 11 and Abbey.
Canal-boat Rosalie.
Ten (10) gunwale barges.
Twenty-four (24) pontoon-boats.
Four (4) yawl-boats, one (1) sail-boat, one (1) metallic-boat, five (5) skiffs, and one (1) set of ways.
All of which can be seen at NEW-ORLEANS, La., until the day of sale.

MOBILE, ALA., UNTIL THURSDAY, OCT AT 12. 12 M., FOR THE

Side-wheel steamer Laurel Hill, registered 783 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Warrior, registered 466 tons.
Side-wheel steamer James Battle, registered 621 tons
Side-wheel steamer Ariel, registered 302 tons.
Side-wheel steamer N. W. Thomas, registered 511 to s.
Side-wheel steamer Starlight, registered 351 tons.
Side-wheel steamer Iberville, registered 505 tons.
Side-wheel steamer J. D. Swain, registered 227 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer Jennie Rogers registered 346 tons.
Stern-wheel steamer R. B. Hamilton, (sunk,) registered 199 tons.
Screw tug Perry, registered 154 tons.
Screw tug Alph Cutting, registered 95 tons.
Screw tug Blossom, registered 54 tons.
Model barge Ford; canal-boat GoldenEra; canal-boat (no name); forty (40) pontoon barges; thirty (30) yawl-boats, and three (3) sectional docks.
All of which can be seen at MOBILE, ALA., until the day of sale.

Persons making proposals for more than one boat or barge, should give the name or number of each boat or barge bid for, with price proposed to be given for each.

Each envelope containing a bid should be sealed, and the name of the boat or barge, or description of the property, indorsed thereon, and addressed to Brig.-Gen. L. B. Parsons, Chief of Rail and River Transportation, in care of the officer in charge of river transportation at the point designated for opening bids.

The government reserves the right to withdraw any of the above property, and to reject proposals if deemed too low.

Payments to be made in United States currency, upon the acceptance of any proposal, and prior to the delivery of the property.

A full description of the property may be obtained on application to Col. ARTHUR EDWARDS, Assistant Quartermaster, St. Louis, Mo.

By order of the Quartermaster-General:
LEWIS B. PARSONS,
Brigadier-Gener and Chief of Rail and River Transportation.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—SEALED PROPOsals will be received at this office (Rotunda City Hall Park,) until 11 o'clock A. M., of Saturday, Sept. 16, 1865, for the supply of 74 cast iron water pipes, 6 feet internal diameter, each about 9 feet long with beveled spigot ends, and 80 cast iron water pipes, 6 feet internal diameter, each about 6 feet long with beveled spigot ends, in all about 210 tons.

The amount of security required will be five thousand dollars.

Each proposal must be indorsed "Proposals for cast iron water pipes, 6 feet in diameter," the name of the bidder and the date of its offering.

Blank forms of bids and all necessary information can be obtained at this office.

The board reserve the right to reject all the bids if deemed for the interest of the city.
THOS. STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
OFFICE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD, Sept. 5, 1865.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT—TO CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of THURSDAY, Sept. 14, 1865, for the construction of the following street improvements, to wit: Sewer in Eighty-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; sewer in Monroe-street, between Grand and Corlears streets, and sewer in Lexington-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to Sixty-sixth street, with branches in the intersecting streets, between Lexington and Third avenues. Also, for paving with stone blocks, Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Tenth avenues, and Sixty-first street, from Third-avenue to East River. Specifications and blank proposals can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
ROBT. L. DARRAGH,
A. W. CRAVEN,
Croton Aqueduct Board.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, are respectfully invited, until Sept. 15, 1865, for the purchase of 1,000 barrels or more of rectified commissary whisky of superior quality, now in store in Norfolk, Va. Packages newly guaged, in prime order and of the very best quality. Terms cash on delivery. Proposals for any part of the above will be entertained. Samples of the above can be seen either at Commissary Storehouse on dock, in Norfolk; at Fort Monroe; No. 20 South-st., Baltimore, and at No. 4 State-st., New-York.

Proposals to be addressed to THOS. C. SULLIVAN, Captain and C. C. S., Department of Virginia, Richmond, Va.

SAFE FOR SALE—ONE OF STEARNS & Marvin's double door, in complete order. Address B., Box No. 266 Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

CLOSING SALES
OF
GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 24, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the Month of SEPTEMBER, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:

NEW-YORK.
New-York City, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
New-York City, Thursday of each week, 200 Mules each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.
Philadelphia, Saturday, Sept. 2, and Wednesday and Saturday of each week thereafter, 100 Mules each day.
Pittsburgh, Thursday and Friday of each week, to Sept. 22, inclusive, 150 Mules each day.
Harrisburgh, Tuesday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Mauch Chunk, Thursday, Sept 7, 200 Mules.
Indiana, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 150 Mules.
Greensburgh, Thursday, Sept. 14, 150 Horses.
Reading, Thursday, Sept. 14, 200 Mules.
Altoona, Thursday, Sept. 28, 150 Horses.

INDIANA.
Indianapolis, Sept. 11, 13, 15, 25, 27 and 29, 150 Horses each day.
Indianapolis, Sept. 12, 14 and 16, 150 Mules each day.

ILLINOIS.
Chicago, Sept. 5, 7, 9, 19, 21, 23, 30, 150 Mules each day.
Chicago, Sept. 4, 6, 8, 18, 20, 22, 29, 150 Horses each day.

DELAWARE.
Wilmington, Friday of each week, 150 Mules each day.
Wilmington, Tuesday of each week, 100 Horses each day.

NEW-JERSEY.
Trenton, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 150 Mules.
Trenton, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 150 Mules.

MARYLAND.
Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 7, 150 Mules.
Baltimore, Thursday, Sept. 21, 150 Mules.

MISSOURI.
St. Louis, Thursday, Sept. 7, and Tuesday and Thursday of each week thereafter, 200 Mules each day.

KANSAS.
Fort Leavenworth, commencing Tuesday, Sept. 12, and continuing thereafter at such times as the Depot Quartermaster may designate, 2,000 Mules.

GIESBORO, D. C.
Tuesday and Thursday of each week, 100 Horses each day.

No sales of Mules will take place at WASHINGTON, D. C.

The animals to be sold in September are superior to any heretofore offered to the public. The majority of them are sound and serviceable.

It is expected that at this series of sales, all the surplus government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this last opportunity to purchase.

Animals will be sold singly.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General in Charge,
First Division, Q. M. G. O.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT CARS, ENGINES, AND RAILROAD IRON.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at CITY POINT, Va., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock A. M., about four thousand (4,000) tons Railroad Iron.

At PORTSMOUTH, Va., on FRIDAY, Oct. 13, at 12 M.:
Five (5) first-class Locomotive Engines.
About fifty (50) Freight Cars and one (1) Passenger Car.
At NORFOLK, Va., Oct. 13, at 5 P. M.:
One new Locomotive Engine, 5 foot gauge.
At ALEXANDRIA, Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 17:
Fifty (50) first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Eighteen (18) new Platform Cars, 5 foot gauge.
Twenty-five (25) new Box Cars, five (5) foot gauge.
About three hundred and fifty (350) Box Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About two hundred and thirty (230) Platform Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
About thirty (30) Stock Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Twenty (20) Passenger Cars, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
One (1) Wrecking Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge.
Two (2) new Trucks.
Sixty (60) new Trucks, framed.
Fourteen (14) Flats, framed.
About two thousand (2,000) tons Railroad Iron.
Sales to commence at ALEXANDRIA at 10 A. M., and to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Col. and A. Q. M., U. S. Military Railroads.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1865.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLING STOCK.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, the following rolling stock:

On TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at the Portland Company's shop, in Portland, Maine, six (6) locomotive engines.

On THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at Hinkly & Williams' shop, in Boston, Mass., four (4) locomotive engines.

On MONDAY, Sept. 25, at Kennett-square, near Philadelphia, Penn., fifty (50) box freight cars, four feet eight and a half-inch gauge.

On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at Wilmington, Del., eighty-four (84) box freight cars, five-foot gauge.

The above stock is all new and of the very best quality.

The engines are five-foot gauge, five-foot drivers, and cylinders 16x24 inches. They can be changed to narrow gauge at a trifling expense.

Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1865.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

There will be sold at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th inst., at 12 M., at the Erie Basin, South Brooklyn, the following named government vessels, viz.:
City of Richmond, propeller, 444 tons.
De Molay, propeller, 1,295 tons.
Sentinel, propeller, 350 tons.
Governor Chase, propeller, 750 tons.
Charles Osgood, propeller, 364 tons.
Hudson, side-wheel, 761 tons.
Illinois, side-wheel, 2,123 tons.
Guide, side-wheel, 650 tons.
Cossack, side-wheel, 616 tons.

Payments will be made in government funds; twenty-five per cent. on day of sale, and balance within next forty-eight hours.
STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brev. Brig.-Gen. and Quartermaster U. S. A.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT RAILROAD ENGINES AND CARS.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 11, 1865.

Will be sold at MANCHESTER, opposite Richmon Va., on TUESDAY, Oct. 3:
Twenty-five (25) new first-class Locomtive Engines, five (5) feet guage, five (5) foot drivers, cylinders 16x24 inches; capacity of tank, 1,900 gallons.
Five (5) first-class Locomotives, 4 feet 8½ inches guage
Two hundred and sixty-five (265) new Box Freight Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Fifteen (15) new Platform Cars, five (5) foot guage.
Ten (10) Freight Cars, 4 feet 8½ inches guage.
The sale to continue from day to day until all are sold.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.
Terms: Cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Brev. Col. and A. Q. M.

JOHN H. DRAPER, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES COTTON SALE.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO.
Will sell on FRIDAY, Sept. 8, 1865,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
By order of Simeon Draper, United States Cotton Agent,
668 bales Savannah Cotton.
693 bales Mobile Cotton.
100 bales North Carolina Cotton.
90 bales Sea Island Cotton.

The above cotton has been classed and sampled by G. W. Amory, and can be seen in bale at government stores Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, and at No. 15 State-st., New-York.

Samples can be seen at the office of the auctioneers No. 36 Pine-st., two days before the sale.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF MAGNIFICENT FURNITURE.

CONTENTS OF THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE NO. 131 WEST 26TH-ST., WEST OF 5TH-AV.

H. R. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer, will sell THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, the entire contents of the above house, which is completely and elegantly furnished throughout. Rosewood parlor furniture en suite, etageres, rosewood piano, pier mirrors, superb bronzes and ornaments in Parian, bisque and lava; paintings, historical and landscape; with dining-room, chamber, library, and nursery furniture of all descriptions; china, cut-glass, cutlery, silver, &c., which must be examined to be appreciated. Parties from a distance are assured that this sale will positively take place, rain or shine. Cartmen in attendance.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite Post-office.

FORCLOSURE SALE.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 36 West 15th-st., by virtue of a chattel mortgage executed by Elmira W. Caruand, wife of Stephen B. Caruand, and said Stephen B. Caruand to Helen C. Freeman, dated May 1, 1865, and filed in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York on the 27th day of May, 1865, and upon which default has been made, the property therein mentioned and described, consisting of household furniture, &c., sufficient to furnish a first-class house.
A. COLHREN,
Attorney for Mortgagee, No. 10 Wall-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on SATURDAY, Sept. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., a general assortment of household furniture, comprising elegant Axminster carpets, ingrain and three-ply carpets, parlor and dining-room suites, first-class marble-top cottage suites, lounges, sofas, extension-tables, hall-stands, stair-carpets, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, hair and straw mattresses and paillasses, office furniture, desks, chairs, &c., oil-paintings, engravings, &c., &c.

ALSO,

Two elegant carved rosewood 7-octave piano-fortes, made by best city makers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$7,000.—PARTNER WANTED, WITH the above capital, to commence the tanning business; none but those having a thorough knowledge of the business need apply. Inquire of P. ZEGLIO, No. 12 Centre-st.

FOR SALE—THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT TO manufacture a most valuable patent article; 100 per cent. profit guaranteed. Call on or address J. FARNYOU, at French's Hotel.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against negotiating TWO NOTES, dated Sept. 1, 1865, at one and two months, for $1,000 each, drawn by Marvin J. Merchant and payable to bearer, as they were stolen, and payment has been stopped. Said notes belong to me.
R. C. ELLIOTT, No. 83 9th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MATRIMONY.—WHY EVERY MAN SHOULD marry. Why every woman should marry. All men marry. To know, read "Illustrated Marriage Guide and Medical Adviser," by WM. EARL, M. D., 240 pp., mailed everywhere, in sealed envelope, for 30 cents. Address No. 12 White-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the use of Nitrous Oxide for extracting teeth, and have never had an accident with it. All who have experienced or witnessed its operations declare it to be the only reliable and perfectly safe mode for extracting teeth without pain. We use only gas that is made fresh every day and it never fails. Office 19 Cooper Institute.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 8, 1865.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the TIMES (Daily) is Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers per annum	$10 00
Including Sunday morning edition, $12.	
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.	
One copy 1 year	$3 00
Two copies 1 year	5 00
THE WEEKLY TIMES.	
One copy 1 year	$2 00
Three copies 1 year	5 00

Fresh names may at any time be added to Clubs, both of the WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY, at Club Rates.

Payments invariably in advance.

We have no authorized traveling Agents. Remit in checks or Post-office money-orders wherever it can be done.

Address H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM—Nos. 539 and 541 Broadway—MAMMOTH FAT WOMEN, NOVA SCOTIA GIANT GIRL, THE CIRCASSIAN FAMILY, W. B. HARRISON, THE COMIC EXTEMPORANEOUS SINGER. Afternoon at 3, Evening at 7¾—OPENING ADDRESS—CHILDREN OF CYPRESS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—ARRAH NA POGUE.

WINTER GARDEN—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND—TOODLES.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL, No. 720 Broadway—MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—KING LEAR.

SNEDECOR'S GALLERY—No. 768 Broadway—NEHLIG'S NIGHT AFTER BATTLE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The New-York State Democratic Convention completed its work yesterday. It made the following nominations:

Secretary of State—Maj.-Gen. SLOCUM.
Comptroller—LUCIUS ROBINSON.
State Engineer—S. H. SWEET.
Canal Commissioner—CORNELIUS W. ARMSTRONG.
Treasurer—Gen. M. R. PATRICK.
Attorney-General—JOHN VAN BUREN.

The resolutions, in the language of the great showman, "must be seen to be appreciated," and therefore we refer the reader to the report, in another part of the paper.

Capt. LUDLOW, of the ship *Isaac Howland*, captured and burned by the pirate *Shenandoah*, writes to the Sag Harbor *Express*, stating the facts of his capture, and also that when the pirate boarded the *Favorite*, Capt. YOUNG, of that vessel, attempted to shoot WADDELL, the commander of the *Shenandoah*, with a bomb-gun, but unfortunately the mate had removed the cap from the gun unknown to the captain. He was told that it was sure death to him to shoot. He replied; "I'd die willingly, could I kill that wretch." The pirates immediately handcuffed him, and put him in the coal-hole of their ship.

Gen. ASBOTH, commanding at Barrancas, Fla., has issued an order to the following purport: "As there appears to be some misconception relative to the parole given to soldiers of the late so-called Confederate army, it is hereby announced that the spirit of this parole was to obey the laws of the United States, and any violation of those laws, as well as the proclamation of the President of the United States in regard to slavery, will be met within this military district with speedy punishment."

The deaths in the United States General Hospital, Fortress Monroe, Va., for the week ending Sept. 2, 1865, were: Andrew Dillen, Company E, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. C. Infantry; George Tomlinson, Company F, Fifth Maryland; Corp. Job D. Davis, Company H, Twenty-ninth Connecticut Colored Infantry; Henry C. Leeds, Company A, Thirty-fourth Illinois; Suldan Childs, Company A, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh U. S. C. Infantry; Richard Thomas, Company K, One Hundred and Eighth U. S. C. Infantry.

The Mobile *Daily Tribune*, of Aug. 27, says: "Up to yesterday evening, between three and four hundred citizens had taken the amnesty oath before the officer who acts for the Provost-Marshal. We suppose that the list will be increased to six hundred by the day of the election. The officer, we may observe, is a very courteous and patient gentleman, and no one need apprehend any unkindness from him. His face, however, would assure us of this. It is a very excellent letter of recommendation."

"The United States Marshal," says the Montgomery *Advertiser*, 25th ult., "yesterday arrested Hon. WILLIAM G. JONES, who was in this city, on the charge of treason and conspiracy. Judge JONES was the presiding Judge of the District Court of the United States for the State of Alabama at the time of secession, and was continued in that position by the succeeding régime. He entered into a bond of $20,000 for his appearance at the court to be held in this city in November next."

We learn from Caraccas that Hon. E. D. CULVER, our Minister, has obtained from the Venezuelan Government a convention for the settlement of all American claims—the government by this means obtaining ten years for payment, except in some cases of trivial amount, which are to be arranged forthwith. Gen. FALCON is still at the head of affairs. GUZMAN remains constantly at the capital. The season thus far has been unusually propitious. The crops are very full, especially coffee, cocoa and sugar.

A collision occurred about 8 o'clock yesterday morning on the Camden and Amboy Railroad near Hightstown, between a freight and passenger train. Nine persons were severely bruised, but no lives were lost. Great indignation was manifested among the passengers against the conductors and engineers of the two trains, who prudently kept out of the way until the excitement had subsided. The passenger-train was delayed four hours.

The Republican Convention of Minnesota yesterday nominated Gen. W. R. MARSHALL for Governor. The platform affirms that neither race nor birthplace should take away political rights; that all the people should be educated; that the Monroe doctrine should be enforced, and the French be compelled to leave Mexico. A resolution indorsing the President's course was voted down.

The election in Wilmington, Del., on Tuesday, resulted in the success of every Union candidate in every precinct in the city. There was not much excitement, and the poll was small, there being only 1,415 votes cast. The vote stood as follows: Mayor—JOSHUA MARIS, 955; THOMAS YOUNG, 460; majority, 495. A year ago there were 1,684 votes polled, being 269 more than were cast on Tuesday.

Since the fall of Richmond, upward of 600,000 men, with all their regimental officers, have been mustered out, disbanded, paid off, and every man conveyed to his doorstep at the expense of the government, over the whole expanse of our wide country, from Eastport, at the extreme Northeast, to the Falls of St. Anthony, at the Northwest, and St. Louis, at the Southwest, and embracing all the Middle and Border States.

The Hobart-Town *Mercury* states that since American whalers have absented themselves from the fishing-grounds off the southwest cape of Australia, sperm whales have been very plenty. One Hobart-Town vessel has taken 100 tons of oil in that vicinity in thirteen months, and another 42 tons in eight months. Further north on the coast whaling has been poor.

A dispatch from Washington says: "The intelligence from Mexico confirms the reports of disasters to the Liberals. The strategic combinations of the Imperialists seem to preclude the hope of a prolonged resistance by JUAREZ. The retreat of the Mexicans from Chihuahua is confirmed, and it is not probable that they can sustain their position in El Paso."

We have dates from Sitka, the capital of Russian America, to the 18th ult. At that time all matters concerning the great International Telegraph were going on finely. A number of vessels were soon to leave for the Behring Sea with exploring and constructing parties. Col. BULKLEY, the engineer-in-chief, was about starting for Yancou River and the Sea of Anadir.

Hon. HENRY S. FOOTE, late a member of the rebel Congress, who has been sojourning over the border for some months past, was in Cincinnati on Saturday, *en route* to his home in Tennessee. The President has granted him permission to remain there, provided he does not attempt to interfere with his present reconstruction policy.

Mr. BENJAMIN BROWN died at his residence in Waterford, Conn., on Friday last, aged ninety-five years. He fought in the war of the Revolution, and bore arms in defence of New-London, on the 6th of September, 1781, carrying a musket all the night previous, though but a lad, and was the first to descry the British fleet on that ever memorable morning.

A singular accident occurred to a railroad train which left Nashville yesterday morning. A car containing ammunition blew up, destroying nearly all the cars in the train. There was but one passenger coach attached, but it was supposed that of those therein a considerable number were killed or wounded.

Gen. HEINTSELMAN, having been mustered out, is now Colonel of the Seventeenth Infantry of regulars. He is now on a visit to his home at Manheim, Lancaster County, Penn., from which he has been absent twenty-five years, this being the first leave of absence he has received since the war began.

Miss HANNAH F. GOULD, the poetess, died at her home in Newburyport on Tuesday. She was born in the last century, the first volume of her poems was published in 1832, and she has continued to be a prolific writer, both in prose and verse, until quite recently.

The Vicksburgh *Journal* says that on the 24th ult., Mr. WM. MAKE, of New-Orleans, Superintendent of the United States Military Telegraph, successfully laid a telegraph cable across the river, about half a mile below the city. It is a piece of one formerly laid in the Red Sea.

The Mississippi election is to be held on the 1st Monday of October—Congressional Districts same as in 1857. Legislature to meet third Monday of October. County, district, judicial and ministerial officers are to be elected at the same time.

It is said, upon sufficient authority, that in the Western part of this State, particularly in the old wheat growing counties bordering upon the lakes, the crop of Wheat raised this year was one of the largest in quantity and best in quality ever produced.

Mr. W. N. WHITE, of Atlanta, publishes a denial of the story that Dr. LEE, of Athens, Ga., has perpetrated atrocious cruelties upon a negro boy—amputating both his legs to keep him from running away.

Gen. GRANT was in Milwaukee on Monday last, and had a most enthusiastic reception. He persuaded Senator DOOLITTLE to respond on his behalf, and so avoided speaking himself. Gens. POPE and PLEASONTON were present, and made brief speeches.

Gen. SCHIMMELFENNING, one of the bravest leaders on the Union side in the late war, died yesterday at Wernersville, near Philadelphia. His disease was consumption, induced by exposure and fatigue in the service of his country.

HIRAM OLIVER and JOHN WELSEY HEARTUP were executed by the military authorities at Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday, for the murder of J. B. COOKE, Assistant Provost-Marshal of the Seventeenth District.

Dr. NATHANIEL BATCHELDER, of Epping, N. H., has commenced a suit against Ex-Gov. BARRY, of that State, for imprisoning him in Fort Constitution, laying his damages at $10,000.

Papers from New-Orleans to Aug. 29 have been received. They contain an order by Gen. SHERIDAN regulating the prices of freight and passage between New-Orleans and the Texas ports.

In the Republican Convention of Wisconsin, yesterday, a resolution in favor of negro suffrage was laid on the table. Mr. CHARLES R. GILL was nominated for Attorney-General.

The grand New-England Fair is in progress at Concord, N. H. On Wednesday there were about 10,000 visitors. The chief attraction was a trotting match, in which *Fearnaught* was the victor.

Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT (Jeems Pipes) goes on a tour through the West next week, giving his popular lecture called "Drifting About."

Gen. SIBLEY has issued his farewell orders upon retiring from the command of the District of Minnesota.

LOCAL NEWS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday. It was resolved to appoint a committee of five to draw up a recommendation to Congress, to permit ten per cent. of the duties on foreign goods to be paid in legal-tender notes. A committee was appointed to invite Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, M. P., to visit this country, and the Chamber then adjourned.

Mrs. BEATTS, a widow, whose husband died in battle, was found dead in her bed, with her dead child in her arms, last evening, in her rooms, on the fourth floor of No. 335 East Eighth-street. Both bodies were much swollen, as if by poison, and it is the opinion of the neighbors that the poor woman, who was destitute, poisoned herself and child rather than beg.

The great trotting match for $5,000 between *Gen. Butler* and *Dexter* came off at the Fashion Course, Long Island, yesterday, and resulted in the victory of the latter in three straight heats. The attendance was unusually large and excitement corresponding; an immense amount of money changing hands. A full report will be found in our sporting column.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections yesterday, a letter was received from N. P. ANDERSON, Warden of the Almshouse, tendering his resignation, which was accepted, and JAMES OWENS was appointed in his place. THOMAS LYON, keeper of the Second District Prison, was transferred to the City Prison.

The New-York Caledonian Club of this city, held their ninth annual festival of national games yesterday, at Jones' Wood. About ten thousand persons were present to witness the sports of the day, and everything passed off remarkably well, as usual with our warm-hearted and peace-loving Scottish citizens.

HENRY BREWER, who was thrown from his cart by a collision with a Second-avenue car in Grand-street, near Chrystie, on Wednesday afternoon, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday.

There was increased activity in the leading branches of business yesterday. Prices of the principal articles were on the advance. The freight engagements were more extensive.

Gold sold 144⅜@144⅜ yesterday. Bills on London weak, 109@109¼. Money easy. Government Stocks steady. The Railways unsettled, and rather dull at the close.

A Census of the Southern States.

It will be exceedingly important to have a census of the Southern States at as early a day as possible. This is apparent on many considerations. How far the war, which has had its full course, has diminished the gross population—what *ages* have suffered most from its ravages—how far the natural increase of population has been affected by it—in what sections of country the decimation of the white population has been most severely felt—and what sections have increased in population as places of refuge from the scourge—are all matters of practical account, to be learned or partially learned by an *early* census-taking. Reliable data by which to measure the practical working of emancipation would also be obtained. No general emigration from the North has yet taken place, nor any general stampede from the South. But some important shiftings of population must soon follow. If in 1870 some county of Virginia should be found depopulated of blacks, it would be important to know whether this was the effect wholly or partly of the war, or did not begin until peace was restored. Many of the emancipated settlers will then be found in the Sea Islands in South Carolina. But we shall wish to know whether they have grown more numerous or less so with the cessation of war, as well as how emancipation has affected the race in special localities.

Much of the value of the regular census in the Southern States will be lost, if we have not a preliminary census this year. If the population of Mobile or Newbern should then be found twice as great as in 1860, we should not, of course, infer therefrom a commensurate increase of prosperity—the causes of the increase being clearly spasmodic and temporary.

All that is really important to learn in the census, which we think should be immediately taken, is the number and age of the whole inhabitants, white and black. There is no appropriation for such a purpose, and the States individually are scarcely in a condition to undertake the work themselves. But we presume this difficulty could be got over by the War Department or the Department of the Interior, in advance of a specific appropriation. Every day's delay makes such a partial census of less value as an aid to illustrate the regular census when it comes to be taken.

The Democratic Convention—Dissolving Views.

The Democratic party of this State met yesterday at Albany and, after due deliberation and with great unanimity, surrendered, horse, foot and dragoons, to the Unionists and Republicans. The rebellion may now be deemed completely ended. LEE'S surrender was not more absolute, nor more beneficial to the country. The political millenium is clearly close at hand. When the Democracy rejoice in the triumph of a war they have steadily opposed—commend a policy they have resisted, and pledge support to men they have denounced, vilified and tried to defeat, there is little room left for party strife. The contest must be substantially over.

The resolutions of the convention would scarcely be voted down in the Republican Convention, which meets at Syracuse on the 20th inst. The first, glorifying the Democratic party, though false, is perfectly harmless and was needed, perhaps, as a salve for the contemplated surrender. Each one of the others expresses sentiments which will command general assent. We, certainly, see in them very little to which just objection can be taken, nothing hostile to the action, present or prospective, of the Administration, or to the sentiments and principles of the Union party. Some points are passed over in silence, upon which that party might desire explicit declarations; but, so far as it goes, this new "platform" of the Democracy is substantially that of the Union party.

It is perfectly evident that the convention met with a determination to squelch out, utterly and completely, the Copperhead elements which have hitherto ruled and ruined the Democratic party. It is equally clear that its object, for the time, at least, has been accomplished. The War Democrats have put their foot upon HORATIO SEYMOUR as distinctly and decisively as upon FERNANDO WOOD. Everything that these men have favored, is distinctly repudiated. Gov. SEYMOUR'S demand that New England shall not have *twelve* votes in the United States Senate, while New-York has but *two*, is met by a distinct declaration of the "*equality of States*;" and the reconstruction policy of President JOHNSON, which is denounced by all the Copperhead organs as tyrannical and cruel, is specially commended, as evincing "enlightened statesmanship, sound political theory, and an old-fashioned, time-honored regard for the relations and rights of the States and the Federal Government, as established by the constitution." It is not easy, indeed, to see how the "Peace Democrats" can accept this platform, or act with the party which so contemptuously rejects and repudiates them. But that is their business and none of ours.

The nominations of the convention are even more remarkable than its resolutions. Gen. SLOCUM, who is their candidate for Secretary of State, was in 1859 a Republican member of the State Assembly, and when the war broke out, was the Republican treasurer of Onondaga County. We believe he has always acted with the Republican party, and that he now holds, as he always has held, the principles to which that party has been devoted. We know no reason connected with his political principles and action, why he should not have been the Union and Republican candidate. We certainly consider it a high compliment to the Republican party that the Democrats should have come into its ranks for their leading candidate.

Comptroller ROBINSON'S nomination is even a stronger indication of the change which has come over the dream of the Democrats. He was brought into public life originally by the more radical element of the Republican party, and became so disgusted with Mr. LINCOLN'S "conservatism" that he led off in the canvass for FREMONT; and when that reliance failed him, finding no candidate sufficiently radical to meet his views in the field, he refused to vote for President at all. He is now the *Democratic* candidate for Comptroller! If this is not "paying homage to the virtue" of Republicanism, we know not what would be. JOHN VAN BUREN, the leading War Democrat of the State, and the inveterate foe of SEYMOUR, WOOD & Co., is nominated for Attorney-General, and MARTIN GROVER, an old Republican, for a Judge of the Court of Appeals. The convention perfected its work by putting the Democratic State Committee into the hands of DEAN RICHMOND and PETER B. SWEENEY.

We accept the surrender of the Democratic party with pleasure. It indicates a healthy tone in the public mind and a growing patriotism in the Democratic ranks. It promises well for the future of the country. It will defeat the ticket, if the Unionists are wise, by an overwhelming vote: for the great mass of the Democratic party are sagacious enough to see, that if they desire to sustain the principles and policy of the Administration, they can do it with most honesty and effect by supporting its candidates also.

THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.—It was Major-Gen. SLOCUM, now in command of the Department of Mississippi, who lately put a summary stop to the reorganization of the State militia by Gov. SHARKEY. His order will be found in another column, and is a commentary upon the resolution of the convention which made him its candidate, touching the abuse of military power. It seems from the following dispatch that the order did not meet the approval of the President, and has been revoked:

"JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 4.

I learn that Gen. SLOCUM, commanding the Department of Mississippi, has issued, to-day, by direction of President JOHNSON, a very important General Order, in which he directs all officers of his department to *offer no interference whatever with the organization of the State militia*, as provided for by the proclamation of Gov. SHARKEY.

He enjoins upon all his officers, in case any difficulty should arise between the Federal troops and the State militia, that they take no action in the matter without consulting the department commander. President JOHNSON'S instructions look to the gradual supercession of the Federal troops by State militia, to diminish the national expenses.

Gen. SLOCUM'S order is considered to be of great importance, as fixing definitely the policy of reconstruction to be followed in Mississippi."

President JOHNSON thus shows a much higher concern for the "subordination of military to civil rule" than the nominee of the party which makes so much noise about it.

The Democracy and State Rights.

We are among those who believe that the general government has no constitutional right to prescribe the qualifications of voters in the several States, and on that ground have sustained without hesitation the course of President JOHNSON in leaving the question of negro suffrage to the absolute discretion of each State. The Democrats readily enough accept this principle, so far as it bears upon the black man; but down in Maryland, at least, they take it in a very different spirit when it applies to the white. The new constitution of Maryland prescribes a stringent oath of loyalty to be taken by every voter, and also authorizes the Legislature to provide for the disfranchisement of all disloyal persons. This exercise of the sovereign power of the State over the electoral qualifications, has given the Copperheads of the State intense dissatisfaction. They asseverate that it is not only intrinsically despotic, but that it is a violation of that clause of the Constitution of the United States, which insures to each State a republican form of government. At length Mr. THOMAS ANDERSON, one of the disfranchised, has resolved to seek his remedy. He first makes a formal demand that his name shall be registered as a legal and qualified voter, without taking the oath required by law. His language is:

"In making this demand, I pronounce so much of the new constitution, and the act of the Legislature, as confer upon you these despotic powers over the dearest rights of your fellow-citizens, to be null and void; as glaring usurpations of power, unwarranted by the fundamental principles of free government, and directly in conflict with the letter and spirit of several clauses of the Federal Constitution, which I regard as the paramount law of the land. In the event of your declining, at once, to register my name as a legal voter, I protest against your usurpation of power, and *shall claim the protection of our National Constitution* by all lawful means at my command."

He has already applied to a State court for the issue of a *mandamus* that his name shall be registered; and, in case it is refused, will, as he declares, appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States. If he gets his case there, it will be a rare spectacle: a sympathizer with a rebellion, made in the name of State rights, calling upon the National Government to annul the exercise of what his own party declares to be the most indisputable of all those rights—the exclusive regulation of domestic suffrage. But for all that, his party in Maryland, with characteristic consistency, makes common cause with him.

Another Word to Ship-Owners.

Strenuous efforts are about being made by some of our ship-owners to again obtain possession of the ships which they sold and transferred to foreign flags during the war. It must be borne in mind that by these sales and transfers we lost over a thousand vessels of all classes, which represented over a half million of tons. At the present time a majority of these vessels are engaged in transporting freights which by rights should be carried under our own flag, and consequently we are losing a large annual revenue. Besides in a national point of view, the pride we feel in the matter, we are suffering the mortification of having our work done by other people, and in the vessels which once were our own property.

It will be for Congress to decide whether an act should be passed to enable a class of men to benefit themselves at public expense, who in the time of their country's trouble, forgot themselves so far as to lose all patriotism and love of their flag, and barter away their ships to be sailed under the flag of countries that were only too happy to obtain them, so as to be able to weaken our national influence upon the ocean as a great commercial power. Such men are entitled to little sympathy or consideration, and those of our merchants who nobly stood by the flag and caused it to float proudly over their ships when Anglo-rebel pirates scoured the seas, and steadily refused to barter away their honor as well as their ships to foreign colors, should protest against this outrage upon our integrity as true Americans. We do feel satisfied that the mass of our people will raise their voice against this attempt on the part of men who value their purse more than they do the honor and strength of their country.

The British have the largest number of our vessels. Many of them, it is true, are the finest productions of our celebrated ship-builders and naval architects. Many of them are endeared to us by their past histories, but we can readily sacrifice them now that they are protected by the neutral flag of England. Let them keep them, we can build better ships than they are. Our ship-builders need employment, and thousands of poor men would be only too happy to obtain work. The progress of the age we live in and the requirements of an increasing commerce demand new facilities, as well as faster, more commodious, and a better class of vessels; while the experience of the past few years lead us to the belief that to-day we can build a much better vessel than we have as yet constructed.

Our ship-builders stand ready to offer finer models, better carriers and fleeter craft than has been built or is now owned by any foreign nation. And in view of these facts it is hard to believe that we would be justified in giving support to an act, which in itself would be unjust, and reflecting upon us as a people of enterprise. We do not wish to have anything to do with these old ships, especially after the means used in their disposition; besides, we do not believe in paying John Bull for these old craft. Let him have them. Let them become a burden on his hands. Let them do to him what he expected them to do to us. And let us do anything—suffer a little inconvenience if you please—but let us reflect carefully before we allow these men who so far forgot themselves and their country a few months ago as to dispose of the ships in which we once took so much pride in seeing at our wharves or spreading their white wings over the ocean—the benefit of an enabling act.

English Gentlemen in America.

Among the passengers by the *Scotia* were Sir MORTON PETO, Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD and son, and Mr. JAMES MCHENRY, of London. Mr. MCHENRY, if not the projector of the Great Atlantic Railway, is the gentleman under whose enterprising and efficient management it has been prosecuted to completion. Sir MORTON, also most enterprising, has invested largely in that and other improvements. These gentlemen go far West, via the Pennsylvania oil wells, visiting Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, &c., &c., all of which is new to Sir MORTON and Mr. KINNAIRD.

Mr. KINNAIRD, a brother of Lord KINNAIRD, came into public life as Secretary to the Russian Legation, under Lord DURHAM, when a youth, and was elected to Parliament from Perth, in Scotland, in 1859, when but 21 years of age. He is a banker (succeeding his uncle) in the house of RANSOM, BONNIERE & Co., No. 2 Pall Mall, East.

During the whole period of the rebellion Mr. KINNAIRD was an earnest, ardent and most efficient friend of the Union and the government. Upon all questions affecting us in Parliament, Mr. KINNAIRD was found coöperating influentially with Messrs. COBDEN, BRIGHT, FORSTER, &c., &c. But it was not in Parliament alone that we had the benefit of his friendly efforts. In all the high circles—official, social and religious—his advocacy of our cause was fearlessly out-spoken and persistent. When Bishop MCILVAINE, the late Archbishop HUGHES, and other Union men, were in London, Mr. KINNAIRD brought large numbers of distinguished personages together, on these occasions, at his hospitable mansion, expressly to consider the American question. Indeed, Hon. ARTHUR KINNAIRD was second to no one in England in zeal for our cause and in the influence exerted in our behalf; and it is to be regretted that his too brief visit will prevent any suitable expression of our sense of his personal worth, and of the great services he rendered our country.

Sir MORTON PETO, Mr. KINNAIRD and his son, with Mr. THOMAS S. KINNAIRD, the distinguished civil engineer, met Maj.-Gen. HOOKER yesterday at breakfast, in Ninth-street, and departed by the Erie road westward, in the afternoon.

Political Rumor.

It is reported in political circles that MORGAN JONES, the member of Congress for the lower district of this city, intends to resign his seat in time for a special election to be held in November; and that FERNANDO WOOD intends to be his successor. We do not vouch for the truth of the report, but it is not improbable.

PETER FUNK STILL FLOURISHING.—Although Peter Funk has been compelled, under a strong pressure of police interference, to retire from the gold watch trade, we have the assurance of responsible correspondents that he still flourishes in a new branch of business, quite as respectable and quite as profitable. At the institution called the Real Estate Exchange, it is said, "mock-auctioneering" goes on every day, in quite a lively fashion. In that institution, it seems, a "ring" has been formed of certain brokers, who are always on hand at every sale, and when they are not sellers through the auctioneer, they are found in separate squads, some "bearing" what is offered for sale—one of the gang usually stationed close to the auctioneer, bidding, while others surround the green and innocent intending purchaser, and undertake in the most good-natured way to "post" him as to the property put up. Some of the unwary visitors to this resort, we are assured are entrapped every day. If these things are so—and the sources of our information we have no reason to mistrust—then, it is clear that PETER FUNK, instead of having succumbed to the strongly hostile assaults of the M. P. F., has simply changed his quarters and gone into the wholesale business. Can he be followed into his new quarters? That is the question herein suggested. We very much doubt it. But the purchaser or seller of real estate can find as honest agencies in New-York as in any community in the world. To these agencies he should apply, and he will run no risk of being swindled.

THE ROUND TABLE.—The same kindly welcome extended to the *Round Table* when it first appealed to the favor of the reading public, will, we doubt not, greet its reappearance. The first number of the new series is attractive in form. Its mechanical excellencies, indeed, cannot fail to win high appreciation from persons of taste. The variety of its contents ought to give satisfaction to the large multitude of readers who crave for variety. And its opinions on current topics of literary and political interest are quite as pronounced as they could well be in a journal which, we assume, aims at the expression of independent rather than party opinions. One article devoted to "The Future of the Negro," is sufficiently temperate and philosophic to indicate that the subject is not in the hands of a *specialty* writer. It is treated in a common-sense way, very unusual in other weeklies devoted to the emancipated class at the South. We see no reason why the *Round Table* should not have before it a long and prosperous career. Messrs. H. E. and C. H. SWEETSER are the conductors, and their office is at No. 132 Nassau-street, New-York. The *Round Table* is sold at 15 cents a copy. Subscribers pay $6 by the year. The publication day is Saturday.

Amusements.

IRVING HALL.—Mr. BATEMAN'S attractive and important series of concerts will begin at this establishment on Monday evening. The presence of Mme. PAREPA—one of the best singers we have heard in this city for many years—insures their success in a musical point of view. Two other artists will, however, be introduced to the public—Mr. DANNREUTHER, a Cincinnatian, and Herr CARL ROSA, from Hamburg. Both these gentlemen have been spoken of in terms of unusual eulogium, and much is necessarily expected at their hands.

The sale of tickets for Mr. BATEMAN'S concerts commences to-day at the several ticket offices referred to in the advertisement.

A NEW GAME.—A new "Shakespeare game" has been published by TINGLEY, of Fulton-street, admirably planned for the family circle, at once supplying keen entertainment and familiarizing the mind with the sayings and doings of the great genius of all time. Recreations are greatly needed that shall secure the great object of making home the most attractive of all places to children, and yet shall not be frivolous and dissipating. This game hits that need finely.

The Overland Telegraph Expedition.

SITKA, Friday, Aug. 18,
Via NEW-WESTMINSTER, Tuesday, Sept. 5.

The bark *Clara Bell* will sail from here to-morrow for New-Westminster.

The schooner *Milton Badger* will also sail for Anadyr Bay to-morrow, with an exploring party on board and full supplies of equipments. This party will be the advance explorers of the route from the Anadyr River to the Amoor.

The bark *Golden Gate* will also sail for Fort St. Michaels and the Yankou River, with the steamer *Lizzie Horner* on board. The parties who will explore the Yankou River are also on board the *Golden Gate*.

The steamer *Wright* will also sail for the mouth of the Yankou River and the Gulf of Anadyr. Col. CHAS. S. BULKLEY, Engineer-in-Chief of the Overland Telegraph Expedition, goes on the latter, and after directing the preliminary operations of the explorers of the Yankou, will proceed to Anadyr and Behring Straits.

Everything pertaining to the great expedition is progressing favorably, and the Russian officers at Sitka have extended every aid in their power. The health of the expeditionary corps is excellent.

NEW-YORK—ITS CENSUS, HEALTH AND MORTALITY.

New-York Rockets—Causes—Immense Increase of Civic Population—Effects—New-York Census—Bills of Mortality—The Pestilence.

THE BEECHES, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1865.

August is now characteristic.

"Dust upon thy mantle—dust,"

said some poet describing the dry month of August. I take up the newspapers—even my friend the TIMES—with a very faint hope that they will relieve the dullness of the season with the least bit of news. As for the Atlantic Telegraph cable, you said in the TIMES, very justly, that we Americans care very little about it. I expect to communicate with Europe, if I ever do, by the Russian Telegraph, which will be both safer and cheaper. What possible use could the Atlantic telegraph be if the charges are to be what you stated? Nobody would use it but your great stock brokers, and the less facility they have the better. By the way, your broker and boiler explosions seem to me as if a certain nameless place had been sending up rockets to the earth—lurid, fetid, sulphurous. Some of your correspondents thought I did not estimate the morals and judgment of the community high enough. What do they think of it now? Thefts, forgeries, defalcations to millions on millions, with stock gambling, concert saloons, fast women, and fast horses at the bottom; stupidity in bank officers, and total negligence of all proper book-keeping show up a state of society, of morals and intelligence. Now, you may smile, but I tell you that a large part of these crimes and follies is due directly to the corrupt politics you have in your midst. This created a state of disloyalty in New-York which amounted to treason. The consequence was that a large part of your business men had no faith in the government. They did not believe in the success of the war; they did not think the government ought to succeed. Their heart was with the rebels, and the rebels counted on their aid. Now, what was the effect of this on business? Why, they thought that gold would go up, and keep going up, and never go down. They thought the war was a *failure*, and said so at Chicago. They thought the government was bankrupt, and said so. There were business men in numbers who said gold would go up to 500; and if their views of the war and the government were correct, it would. This was the real basis of your wild, reckless and most inexcusable stock gambling and gold speculation. The individuals who have just exploded may have been very loyal men, but were carried into the great maelstrom, whose whirl was caused by want of faith in the nation and the government. But I will say no more of New-York stock operations, which, since the days of the South Sea Bubble, have had no equal in folly, delusion and crime.

I am amused with your disputation over the census of New-York City, but if it will give you any comfort, I can tell you that the same disappointment has attended every city where a census has been taken. The Chicago people are much troubled with their census. Brooklyn is also. Albany, I presume, complains too. The reason of this is two-fold. Very naturally the press and business men of a town boast of said place, get its population a little too high, and exaggerate its advantages. This is universal and almost always ends in disappointment. Then there is the effect of the war, which no one can properly estimate, till the census is taken. This effect is not so much in losses as in the general change which takes place in men and business. New York is a large city; but if it has more people than the census gives it, I am mistaken. All the cities of the United States have now a great overflow, and if the facilities of railroads in the vicinity of cities increase (as they ought to do) that overflow will be greater.

Then, when civil population increases so rapidly and immensely as it has in New-York State there are natural causes which will arrest the progress of cities and towns. Why, don't you know that the agricultural population of New-York is absolutely diminishing? New-England and New-York don't pretend to feed themselves. Two-thirds of all the bread you eat comes from west of the Alleghanies. But this is not all. Every mile of distance you bring this food increases its cost, and every year you have to pay higher prices. You go to work investigating and discussing, and you give a thousand good reasons why this should not be so; but the prices won't down—the unwelcome fact stands positive, obstinate, willfully in your way. A gold currency and diminished taxation may nominally reduce prices, but they wont be reduced relatively.

Well, what is to be done? Nothing is to be done, unless people can learn to live reasonably and quietly. Why should your merchants waste so much money in costly houses, or your workmen pay so high rents, when they can live happily and peacefully, a few miles off? Men seem scarcely yet to realize the fact, that steam and railroads have reduced distance to almost nothing. But there is, and especially in the United States, a restless desire for change, which is only gratified by the whirling, boiling, bubbling cauldron of city life. Well, if this must be had, the story of it is easily told. It is told in the conception of morals, social, political and commercial. Once in a while, you will have just such rockets as you have seen sent up from the fiery, molting, sulphurous mass below, startling the community for a moment, as they look up at their lurid lights shooting athwart the horizon. A momentary excitement, a new grave for the suicide or the criminal, a few broken hearts, a few beggars, and it is all over. The faro-table goes on; the stock exchange buys its millions; the concert saloon keeps its fast women; the politician goes to his convention; all is busy again in the great whirl of wild and reckless adventure.

Take the following table of civic population in the State of New-York, and look at it, by the census of 1860:

New-York City	805,651
Brooklyn	265,661
Albany	62,367
Troy	39,232
Rochester	48,204
Buffalo	81,129
Five Towns over 10,000	94,000
Five Towns over 5,000	40,000
Fifty Towns over 2,000	150,000
Civic population	1,527,244

You see by this table that two-fifths the entire population of New-York State is living in towns. While this is the accumulation of civic population, your agricultural population is diminishing, and this, too, when within a hundred miles of you, in Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut, there is a million more living in cities and towns. The result of this is plain enough. You buy your bread in Illinois, your hams and pork in Ohio, your cattle in the far West, your milk fifty miles off, and find the price higher and higher every year, and wonder at it. It is no wonder, and there is no help for it. This, which men call prosperity, will continue till it is arrested by natural laws. What are those laws? One of them is, that bread grows scarcer and prices higher, till no one but the rich can stand it. Another is the death of children and the pestilence which walketh in darkness. The first is a constant quantity, and the second a variable, which may come in at any moment without warning. In cities the number of children who die under five years of age is about half the whole number. Can this be a law of nature, that children are born only to be killed in the bud? Nearly one-half of these dead children would have lived in pure country air, with cold water and homely fare. The other half are killed by the city. But why should the other half die? A great many of these owe their deaths to the vices and follies of their parents. For, God visits the impurities of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation; and His is a law of nature which will last as long as men shall live and sin.

But when the cries of sin and oppression have gone up long enough, God has an avenger in the pestilence. It is a long time since New-York has had a pestilence, and it is quite probable the Oriental plague, which has been so steadily approaching the western shores of Europe, may not touch our country. But should you not consider under what circumstances it comes? All pestilences prevail most in cities, and prevail exactly in those localities where typhus, typhoid and other fevers prevail. But, in addition to this fact, we know that cholera is transmitted on the lines of traffic. Hence, cholera will not only come to cities but will come where the lines of traffic are easy and numerous. It is impossible to say by what laws cholera will be governed in New-York; but that there is abundant food and fuel for it there is very evident. One of your late bills of mortality in New-York gives 670 deaths in a week. This is a mortality equal to 1 in 25 per annum. But, suppose it is 500 per week, it is 26,000 per annum, and I know from statistics of past years, that it will be more than that, and it will be 1 in 30. This is a very heavy rate of mortality, and if the cholera comes, you may form from this an idea of its ravages in New-York. There is much of this and other diseases preventable, and of this I propose to speak in another letter. In the meanwhile, there are some things well for all to know and remember. In the first place, let everyone avoid a pestilence if he can; in the next place, let him live a sober, industrious, temperate life; and, thirdly, let him be of cheerful mind, contented to be and do what Providence has made him, and given him.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

EUROPEAN SOCIAL REFORMS.

The Model Lodging-Houses.

LONDON, July, 1865.

The most practical and the most successful social reform initiated in England during the last twenty years, is, as is well known, the establishment of improved dwellings for the poor, or, as they are often called, "model lodging-houses." With all our practical talent, and the unbounded liberality of our upper classes—far exceeding that of the English—in aid of all enterprises of charity and social reform, we have as yet inaugurated nothing in this direction half so successful as these English efforts to check the fearful evils from over-dense population in the great cities.

In view of the importance of the subject, it may be worth while briefly to review the progress of these enterprises in England:

In the year 1832 the poor of London had suffered greatly from the cholera, and in 1837 a violent epidemic of typhus fever broke out in the eastern districts. The Poor Law Commissioners requested Dr. SOUTHWOOD SMITH to inquire into the causes of these fearful epidemics. His different reports revealed a fearfully degraded and miserable condition of the London poor, with excessive disease and mortality, resulting especially from over crowding. It appeared (we quote from Mr. ROBERTS) that "out of the 77,000 who in 1838 received in and out-door relief, 14,000 were the subjects of fever."

Associations were at once formed to endeavor to correct these evils. and various Commissioners were appointed by Parliament to inquire into this vital subject. The general result of their reports was that the great mortality and disease of the London poor and much of their degradation, together with the fearful epidemics which raged among them, were to be traced to the crowding of so many together in small rooms, without proper ventilation or sewerage for the houses, and with many appropriate stimulants to epidemics in the nuisances surrounding them.

The benevolent individuals who were striving to correct these evils, saw at once that merely opening a few improved houses to the poor was not a sufficient remedy, but that they must show *the landlords* it was for their interest to erect healthy dwellings, and then, by appeals and statements of facts, they must arouse the conscience and fears of the upper classes, to awaken them to their duty. They hoped, too, to induce the Parliament to protect the poor to a certain degree by legislation, both from the rapacity of the landlords, and from the consequences of their own ignorance.

As the result of these views, two associations were formed, which have led the whole of the important enterprises since carried out, in this direction. The first, founded in 1842, was called the "Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes."

Its principle was to so invest capital in these enterprises as to give a fair prospect of a reasonable return. The Earl of CARLISLE was one of its leading members. The other society, which is in part philanthropic, and not commercial (receiving benevolent contributions amounting to about one-half of its expenditure) was founded in 1844, and built the first "model houses," those in "Bagnigge Wells." The Earl of SHAFTESBURY was the chairman. Its title was the "Society for Improving the Condition of the Laboring Classes."

It will be useful to look a little into the labors of these two pioneer societies, following Mr. ROBERTS' admirable summary.

With the "Metropolitan Society" some of their experiments have not been successful, owing to causes which could be avoided in future. The "Ingestre Buildings," near Golden-square, were erected too far from the places of business of the tenants, and in consequence were not fully occupied. The gross rental received by the Society for the year ending March, 1856, was £6,256, yielding a net rental of £2,006, or 2½ per cent. on the capital. Had the houses been fully occupied, the gross rental would have been £9,161, or 5½ per cent. on the capital invested, after deducting rates, taxes, and other local expenses, from which, however, must be deducted ½ per cent. for staff expenses.

For ten years the receipts were £36,893, and the bad debts not £160. In their physical results, these model buildings showed the usual good fruit; their death-rate from 1855-57 being little more than one-half that of the rest of the metropolis.

In the other society, the "Laborers' Friend Society" as it is often called, the returns for a number of years on a double number of model houses, have averaged about 5 per cent. profit, though here the experiments with single mansions and single men's lodging-houses have not proved successful, and have brought down the average profit. The repairs of this Society on a total outlay of £87,781 for one year, were five-eighths of one per cent. Many old buildings have been renovated and put into a good sanitary condition by this Society. On those in Drury Lane the returns have been about 7½ per cent.; on the Bloomsburgh, 4 per cent.; on two in Charles and King streets, the returns for three years, 17½ per cent.

If the average profits of these two associations seem low, it must be remembered that they were especially pioneer enterprises, and had to bear many things which no one beforehand could pronounce upon. The newer and later enterprises, under Alderman WALKERLOW—as we shall show hereafter—have been much more profitable. In 1859, it was shown by Mr. ROBERTS, a competent authority in this matter, that the average returns on £200,000 expended in London on improved dwellings for the working classes, were equal to those on the nine great railways diverging from the metropolis, with an aggregate capital of £112,000,000—namely: about 4 per cent.

There are many other lodging-house associations in London; some local and others general.

Several of the London clergymen have opened model houses, or renovated old houses for the industrious poor.

The "St. James' Sanitary Association" founded its model dwellings in New-street in 1851. The "Windsor Royal Society" have erected model cottages, at an average cost of only £112 each; the net returns about 5 per cent. The "Marylebone Association" have expended about £12,000 for this purpose, though not with a very satisfactory financial result. The "Lambeth Association" have a range of buildings near the South-western Railway, and the Duchy of Lancaster have erected another in the same quarter. The "Strands Building Company" have also constructed an economical pile of dwellings in Eagle Court. Other smaller though useful efforts could also be referred to.

Among the more important of enterprises are those of Miss BURDETT COUTTS, who has expended immense sums in various parts of London, in building improved dwellings. I visited one large model house which has been erected by her generosity in Bethnal Green, the architect Mr. H. B. DARBISHIRE, who is also the architect for the Peabody dwellings. It is built around a square, each tenement containing from two to four rooms, the rents from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. a week. In the upper story is a laundry and a play-place for children.

Another new one is being built by Mr. MARTHIS.

The following are the financial results of some of Miss COUTTS' buildings. One in Columbin-square, containing 189 families, with 410 rooms, cost £40,765, equal to £9 8s. 6d. per room. Rent per room annually £4 6s.; weekly, 1s. 9d. The cost of housing each person of a family, containing on the average 4 1-13, £47 19s. Returns on the cost of building, 2½ to 3 per cent.

The Rochester buildings contain 168 dwellings, with 334 rooms: cost, £22,437, or £67 1-3 per room. Annual rent per room, £4 12s. 7d.; weekly, 1s. 9d. Cost of housing each person, £30 14s. 8d.; returns, 4½ to 5 per cent. on cost of buildings.

C. L. B.

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

Exercises of Commencement Week—Address of Charles Elliott Norton Before the Phi Beta Kappa Fraternity—Picture Gallery in Rhode Island Hall—Address of Rev. Dr. Ebenezer Dodge.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1865.

Once again the sons of old Brown gather themselves together from all the country to celebrate another anniversary, and renew the scenes of their youth. The day dawned auspiciously, and at an early hour the graduates scaled the lofty hill on which the colleges stand. The dry weather had caused the leaves of the trees to wither and fade, and the grass to lose its verdancy; but the memories evoked were fresh and cheerful.

The members of the Phi Beta Kappa Society held the annual business meeting this morning at 9 o'clock, in Manning Hall, Prof. G. L. LINCOLN in the chair. The record of the last meeting was read and placed on file. Major-Gen. FRANK WHEATON, a native of this city, Rev. AUGUSTUS WOODBURY, and Dr. S. B. TOBEY, Chancellor of the University, were nominated as honorary members of the society. Prof. LINCOLN was reelected President, Hon. T. A. JENCKES, M. C., chosen Vice-President, and Prof. J. L. DIMON, Corresponding Secretary. This society is supposed to contain the *créme de la créme* of the college, as only the very best scholars in each class are elected to membership. It was once a secret society, but by the efforts of, and during the presidency of the late EDWARD EVERETT, of Harvard College, it long ago laid aside all secret mummery. There are now eleven chapters in existence, the first having been founded by THOMAS JEFFERSON at the College of William and Mary, in Virginia.

At 11 o'clock the society marched to the First Baptist Church, where the exercises were introduced by prayer, offered by Rev. EDWARD C. GUILD, of Canton, Mass., the chosen chaplain of the day. After a grand flourish of trumpets by a brass band, the President of the fraternity introduced CHARLES ELIOT NORTON, editor of the *North American Review*, as the orator to the fraternity.

He chose as his theme "The American Republic," which is, he said, an unprecedented organization. Our fathers did not understand what it was to be, but builded better than they knew. In truth it never was founded, but by a natural growth time has wrought out the political edifice, and God's hand alone has moulded it and made it what it is.

He treated in the former part of his discourse of the relation of the States, their rights, and the rights of individuals. He proceeded to consider the elements of our governmental organization. Primary meetings are extra-governmental; from them grow the government. The most important result of our system is a government subordinated to the moral sentiments and instincts of the people. The great discovery of history was that made by our fathers—that civilized order may exist without governmental organization. That nation is governed best which needs to be governed least. A moral idea never dies, and systems founded on morality partake of the eternity of their foundation. In conclusion, the orator said that our late civil war was a war of ideas, and the contest is not over till this fact is recognized. Though the South be conquered; though we have secured a territorial Union; though they have sullenly laid down their arms, they have not laid down their hate. We have not yet secured a moral victory; they have not been convinced. We must not be deluded by a false magnanimity. The firm adherence to our principles is as much the interest of the South as our own. It is our duty to impose such restrictions as will create a permanent moral order. The conqueror presses on the conquered the blessings and the sources of perennial happiness. Not tyranny, but liberty; not injustice, but justice, universal freedom, and political equality—these should be the conditions of pardon and future political fellowship. The subjugation of the South is to bring her from slavery to liberty, from injustice to justice, from barbarism to civilization. Our interests are her interests; our country is her country. Enemies no longer, we offer to her the hand of fellowship and sympathy.

The oration was characterized throughout by great research and profundity of thought, and was received with marked attention, eliciting much commendation. It was not sparkling, racy nor brilliant, nor was the voice of the orator sufficient to fill the large old church where, for fifty generations, the alumni of this university have yearly assembled; but the calm, clear and comprehensive manner in which he treated his subject, has increased his already well-established reputation as an author and essayist.

This afternoon the alumni gathered in groups on the college campus, and indulged in pleasing recollections of long-gone days, and renewed the associations of youth. An opportunity was offered and improved, of inspecting a fine collection of portraits of men who have distinguished themselves in the annals of the State and of the university; among others, of Dr. LEVI WHEATON, one of the seven students who, in the embarrassments and troubles of the Revolution, remained and finished their course of studies, and received from President MANNING their degrees in 1782. Dr. WHEATON was subsequently elected to the professorship of the theory and practice of medicine, and was distinguished for his learning and literary acquirements. The portrait of OLIVER CROMWELL, from whom the charter of the college was originally obtained—the only copy of an original painting in the possession of Earl GREY—will shortly be added to the collection.

This evening, Rev. Prof. EBENEZER DODGE, D.D., of the Theological Seminary at Hamilton, N. Y., addressed the Society of Missionary Inquiry. He selected as the subject of his discourse, Matthew, 16th chapter, 18th verse: "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." This address was most impressive and acceptable, full of earnest thought and suggestion.

To-morrow the exercises of graduation will take place.

Ninety-seventh Commencement—Distinguished Guests—Orations—Degrees Conferred—Dinner Speeches—Necrology of the Alumni—The Heroes of the War.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1865.

Few things, says the poetical Dr. O. W. HOLMES, are worth much in this country after they are a hundred years old, except colleges; and the statement is true of Brown University. Entering as it is on the one hundred and second year of its existence, the leading college of the Baptist denomination in this country, it stands forth preëminent in pristine vigor.

A larger number than usual of the graduates and friends of the university assembled this morning on the spacious campus before Manning Hall, to celebrate this the ninety-seventh commencement. A procession was formed at 9 o'clock and marched to the First Baptist "Meeting-House."

Among the invited guests were Gov. ANDREW, of Massachusetts; Gov. Coney, of Maine; Bishop CLARK and Lieut.-Gov. PELL, of Rhode Island; Rev. Prof. PARK, of Andover; Gen. COUCH, the hero of Malvern Hill, and Gen. UNDERWOOD, recently appointed Surveyor of the Port of Boston.

At the church, prayer was offered by President SEARS, and orations delivered by twenty young gentlemen, each of whom spoke about seven or eight minutes. The performances were such as are usually heard at our colleges—some of superior order, and others not worth the paper on which they were written. Of the former kind were the orations of DEMING—who delivered a Latin salutatory; SPALDING, PRIDE and PERCE, who carried off the highest honors of the class. The classical oration, delivered by EDWARD JUDSON, of Plymouth, Mass., on the myth of Prometheus Vinctus, was received with marked attention, and exhibited scholarly thought, and an extensive acquaintance with books. He is the son of the distinguished and lamented missionary, Rev. ADONIRAM JUDSON, of Maulmain, who graduated here in 1807.

For some reason, the speakers did not wear, as has been customary here, the academic gown—an omission to be regretted as a departure from a time-hallowed custom. Besides, as the silken robe concealed the student's dress, it sometimes spared poor scholars a considerable pecuniary expenditure, and the annoyance of a tailor's bill.

The honorary degree of Master of Arts was conferred on GEORGE THURBER, editor of the *American Agriculturist*, New-York; SAMUEL J. GUMMERE, of Haverford College, Penn.; Maj.-Gen. FRANK WHEATON, of Providence; and GEO. A. CROCKER, of New-York. The honorary degree of LL.B. was given to Rev. ALEXIS CASWELL, D. D., late Professor of Mathematics in the university.

After the close of the exercises, and prayer and benediction by the President, the procession reformed and marched to the dinner-tent, pitched in the rear of the colleges. Here nearly five hundred of the alumni sat down, and, after grace had been said by Rev. Prof. PARK, no necessity existed for the call to "fall in."

After the "sacred rage of hunger" had been appeased, the President gave the signal for the usual series of after-dinner-speeches. Nobody knows how better than Dr. SEARS to draw out the latent wit of the sons of his Alma Mater. In a word, he is the most popular President, both with the students and graduates, that ever sat commencement days in Gov. HOPKINS' old arm-chair.

Space will not permit me to give the excellent speeches made by Govs. PELL, ANDREW and CONEY, who graduated here in 1829; Prof. ANGELL, editor of the Providence *Journal*, and who paid glowing and merited tribute to the memory of the graduates of this college who sacrificed their lives in the rebellion; and the speeches of Major-Gen. COUCH, Major-Gen. UNDERWOOD and Brig.-Gen. THAYER. They were eloquent and received with repeated applause. On the walls of the tent were placed the names of the five graduates of the college who died on the battle-field. They were draped in the national flag, and were mournfully suggestive of the fact that scholarship and patriotism are synonymous.

Twenty-six graduates of the University have died since the last commencement. The following list gives the names, class and age:

Name.	Class.	Age.
William E. Green	1798	88
Judah A. McClellan	1799	84
Franklin Greene	1799	84
John Pitman, LL. D	1799	79
Apollos Cushman	1802	82
Thomas D. Webb	1805	80
Rev. Evan M. Johnson	1805	72
Benjamin Cozzens	1811	74
Luther M. Harris, M. D	1811	75
Rev. James Sanford	1812	79
Rev. Stetson Raymond	1814	77
Rev. Abner Morse	1816	71
Laban M. Wheaton	1817	68
James W. Williams, LL. D	1818	68
Ezekiel Holmes, M. D	1821	63
Rev. Charles Dresser, D. D	1823	65
Zacheus Colburn, M. D	1827	63
Rev. Samuel B. Swain, D. D	1830	55
Rev. Horace A. Wilcox	1833	58
Joseph Brigham	1834	49
Hon. David Perkins	1834	48
Rev. David Burbank	1837	54
David Alden	1838	51
Lieut.-Col. Charles B. Randall	1852	32
Virgil C. Smith	1859	32
Maj. William J. Brown	1862	25

During the late civil war, ninety-three graduates have been in the military or naval service, and held every grade, from a Major-General up to a private. One hundred and fifty-three undergraduates have been in the service, twenty of them at the first battle of Bull Run. The number of those who have died from wounds or suffering is not yet ascertained; but five only have been wounded on the field of battle. These are SHELDON BALLOU, class of 1852, at Bull Run; Col. CHARLES B. RANDELL, 1852, at Atlanta; ROBERT HOLE IVES, 1857, one of Gen. BURNSIDE'S Staff, at Antietam; Major WILLIAM IDE BROWN, 1862, at Fort Steadman; and WILLIAM L. KNEASS, of the class of 1859.

To-morrow the members of the Adelpha Delta Phi Society meet in secret conclave. This society was founded in 1832, numbers many thousands of members, and has chapters in all the leading colleges.

The friends of the university have not of late given it so many donations, nor has its name been found in the last will and testament of its wealthy alumni so often as it deserves. During the past academic year only $17,000 has been received, whereas six times that sum is needed to enlarge the means of instruction of this ancient seat of learning. The sum which has been given was nearly all in $1,000 scholarships. The largest sum given by any one was the donation of a lady, Mrs. WATERS, of Brookline, Mass., a relative of the President's family, who presented $5,000 to the college. It is intended to build a gymnasium, a much needed edifice, this current year, and funds ought to be forthcoming from some wealthy college Don to endow a professorship.

E. S.

The State Debt of Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURGH, Pnne., Thursday, Sept. 7.

Gov. CURTIN has issued a proclamation declaring the payment, cancellation, extinguishment and final discharge of $745,000 of the State debt.

NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office in wrappers ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS. In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number all official orders, reports and documents, and the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris, giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, compiled from sources many of which are otherwise inaccessible to the American reader; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "SEMI-WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day, both rebellion and general—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

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MARRIED.

DILKS—TOWNSEND.—On Wednesday evening, Sept. 6, at the 13th-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, WILLIAM W. DILKS and Miss MARY C. TOWNSEND, all of this city.

FRAZEE—MYERS.—At the Berean Church, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 6, by Rev. Dr. Dowling, SAMUEL C. FRAZEE and Miss MELVINA, youngest daughter of Nicholas Myers, Esq. No cards.

GOEDECKE—HEYDECKER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 6, at Piermont, by Rev. Uriah Marvin, G. ALWIN GOEDECKE and EMILY, daughter of C. Heydecker, Esq., all of Brooklyn. No cards.

GESNER—ALLEN.—On Thursday, Sept. 7, at Grace Church, Orange, N. J., by Rev. A. H. Gesner, Rector of St. Mark's Church, Leroy, assisted by Rev. James Bush, Rector, Mr. GEORGE WELTDEN GESNER and Miss MARGARET ALLEN, daughter of the late Benjamin Allen, of Hyde Park, N. J.

HOYT—THOMPSON.—On Tuesday, Sept. 5, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Ralph Hoyt, FREDERICK HOYT and SARAH P., eldest daughter of James B. Thompson, Esq., both of this city.

LE ROY—RENIER.—On Thursday, Sept. 7, by Rev. Thos. Gallaudet, D. D., at St. Ann's Church, Mr. WILLIAM LE ROY, of Mount Vernon, and Mrs. SOPHIA RENIER, of New-York City.

MILLER—COUTANT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, at the residence of the bride's aunt, by Rev. Geo. F. Seymour, SAMUEL B. MILLER, Esq., of Newburgh, and Miss ELIZA F., daughter of the late John L. Coutant, of this city.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

RUSHMORE—SNEDEKER.—On Wednesday, Sept. 6, at Hempstead, L. I., by Rev. J. B. Merwin, W. H. RUSHMORE, of Brooklyn, and FANNIE A. SNEDEKER, of Hempstead. No cards.

REYNOLDS—HILLIKER.—On Sunday evening, Sept. 3, by Rev. Alexander McLead, WM. E. REYNOLDS and AMELIA A., daughter of Alex. Hilliker, both of New-York. No cards.

DIED.

AUCHINCLOSS.—At Charlestown, N. H., DUDLEY FULLER, son of Hugh Auchincloss, in the 6th year of his age.

Funeral services at No. 15 East 29th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 10 A. M.

BYRNE.—At Inwood, New-York City, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, of inflammation of the lungs, SAMUEL S., youngest son of Joseph and Henrietta F. Byrne, aged 17 months.

The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment, from the residence of the parents, on Friday, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Trains leave 30th-st. depot at 9 o'clock.

BUCKINGHAM.—On Thursday, Sept. 7, at the residence of his parents, 66th-st., first house east of 2d-av., JOHN THOMAS, Jr., infant son of John T. and Louise Buckingham, aged 4 months and 22 days.

The remains will be taken to St. Andrew's Church, Harlem, for interment, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CALDWELL.—On Thursday, Sept. 7, JOSHUA READ, son of Eleanor and George Caldwell, aged 31 years and 3 months.

☞ Montgomery County papers please copy.

ELLIOT.—On Thursday evening Sept. 7, after a brief illness, BLANCHE MOLINARD ELLIOTT, wife of Wm. H. Elliot, and daughter of the late Julien Molinard, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from Calvary Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Sunday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock.

☞ Albany and New-Orleans papers please copy.

FIRTH.—Suddenly, from paralysis, while bathing, EDWARD J. FIRTH.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. John Firth, at Newtown, this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock.

FROST.—At Nebraska City, N. T., on 6th day, (Friday,) 8th month, (Aug. 25,) after a few hours' illness, of congestion of the brain, LIZZIE J., wife of Leonard Frost, aged 31 years, formerly of New-York City.

The funeral took place on first day, (Sunday,) at 3 o'clock.

FAITOUTE.—On Wednesday, Sept. 6, JONATHAN FAITOUTE, in the 60th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 99 East 27th-st., on Friday, the 8th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

IRVIN.—At Glasgow, Scotland, on Thursday, Aug. 24, aged 15 years and 5 months, JOHN JAMES, youngest son of Richard and Mary Irvin, of this city.

MARSHALL.—On Wednesday, Sept. 6, Mrs. SARAH DAYRELL MARSHALL, widow of John W. Marshall, of Barbados, W. I., in the 81st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her son, Thomas Marshall, No. 210 Livingston-st., first door east of Bond-st., Brooklyn.

OWEN.—At Bedford, Westchester County, on Wednesday, Sept. 6, JOSEPH S. OWEN, son of St. John Owen, aged 17 years.

PLATT.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday night, Sept. 6, MARIA F. PLATT, widow of Epenetus Platt.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, Hamilton-st., near Gates-av.

PEET.—On Thursday, Sept. 7, LAMBERT LOCKWOOD, son of William and Martha Isabel Peet, aged 4 months and 10 days.

ROBINS.—On Tuesday evening, Sept. 5, JOHN ROBINS, in his 86th year.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 8th inst., at 11 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 426 Pearl-st., corner of Madison-st.

SEAMAN.—At Bedford, Westchester County, on Thursday, Sept. 7, SARAH B. SEAMAN, widow of Jesse Seaman, deceased, aged 73 years and 5 months.

Funeral service will be held at the house on Saturday, Sept. 9, at 11 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at Mount Kisco Station, Hudson River Railroad.

WARNER.—In Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Sept. 6, HIRAM WARNER, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral from the Presbyterian Church, Stamford, on Saturday, Sept. 9, at 11 A. M. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice. Trains leave the 27th-st. depot at 7 and 8 o'clock A. M.

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Force, resolution, vigor, vitality, and a disposition to go ahead characterize you in an eminent degree. You have done more real hard thinking than any one man out of a thousand. Love to cope with, grapple and encounter whether men or difficulties, and love a life of struggle and work better than one of luxury and ease. In your dealings with men, have but little policy, are naturally candid; show in your face what you are in your soul, and are what you seem to be. Have no special love of commerce or talent for it; neither your talent or gifts run in the line of merchandise, but all run in the direction of mind proper. You ought to have a collegiate education; will live by your head, not by your muscles. You are a natural scholar and remarkably well informed in your particular business or profession. Are especially fond and adapted to the study of nature and of science, anatomy, physiology, chemistry, geology, astronomy, and the like, in facts and laws of nature. Have great order; are remarkable for system, especially methodical in your mind operations. Have the organs that love the languages, and the study of Greek and Latin, especially Greek. Have a very high appreciation of the beautiful and perfect in nature and art, and a glowing imagination. Have great imitative powers; could make a good speaker, at any rate love public life. Can make yourself a good physician, but would not like country practice, because it would be contrary to your refined taste. Are very well adapted to surgery, but the healing art is your specific direction; have worked your brain too much. Have naturally a splendid constitution, but have impaired it somewhat; must take better care of it. Have great natural toughness; can wear like iron, yet are wearing out faster than you can afford to; are directing too much blood to the brain. You have a very high appreciation of women, and are almost certain to marry young. Are very fond of your friends, and stick to them to the very last. Are fond enough of home, but especially fond. You have the faculty to retain many things in your mind at the same time; can keep putting iron after iron into the fire, and hammer them all out. Are remarkable for recollecting countenances; your memory of names is not so good. Have a perfectly accurate eye, great local memory, and a clear, discerning intellect. Are exceedingly fond of flowers and splendid scenery. Are brimful of hope. You are dignified, independent, have determination, energy, firmness, and obstinate when opposed. You are well nigh skeptical, yet you everywhere worship the Deity in His works, caring but little for form and ceremonies. You are fond of theatricals, are an excellent judge of oratory, and with practice would make a really fine speaker. Are happy in your illustrations, inclined to use words of foreign origin, quite poetic and a natural critic.

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OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the CHEMICAL NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act, required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that the Chemical National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 1st day of August, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, June 28, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to Provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to Provide for the Circulation and Redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with, before commencing the business of banking under said act:

Now, therefore, I, Freeman Clarke, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Hanover National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[SEAL.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office, this twenty-eighth day of June, 1865.
(Signed) FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, July 15, 1865.

WHEREAS, BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized, under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking, under said act.

Now, therefore, I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that THE MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L.S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 15th day of July, 1865.
FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD CO.,
NO. 59 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1865.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREFERRED FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot eighteen bonds, numbered as follows: 596, 574, 556, 47, 537, 373, 581, 211, 246, 292, 498, 98, 250, 122, 500, 589, 7, 141, for redemption.

According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1865. The undersigned are ready to pay them, with interest so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall-st.,
L. H. MEYER, No. 48 Exchange-place, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE GERMANIA PETROLEUM CO.,
NO. 33 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Germania Petroleum Company of New-York, will be held at the office of the company, No. 33 Pine-st., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an election for trustees to serve the ensuing year will take place. The polls will be open from 12 to 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed from Sept. 6 to 21.
CHAS. THROCKMORTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY, No. 191 BROADWAY, (MERCANTILE BANK BUILDING,) NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1865.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE EMPIRE GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the board.
HENRY K. GATES, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 19 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1865.

THE HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES OF Stock in the Toledo and Wabash, the Great Western, and the Quincy and Toledo Railroad Companies, are requested to surrender the same at this office, and receive therefor certificates of stock in the consolidated company.
A. BOODY, President.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 6 PER CENT.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
ISSUED IN 1864,
AND
FIVE PER CENT. LEGAL TENDER NOTES
WANTED AT A PREMIUM.
NOVEMBER, JANUARY AND MARCH
Coupons Cashed in Gold,
ON LIBERAL TERMS.
U. S. 7-30 TREASURY NOTES,
OF ALL DENOMINATIONS,
ON HAND FOR
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.
ALL CLASSES OF
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at market rates, by
HENRY A. HEISER'S SONS,
BANKERS,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

PROPOSALS FOR
$200,000
OF
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the bids will be publicly opened for the whole or any part of the sum of two hundred thousand dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the New County Court-house, on Chambers-st. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually on the 1st day of May and November, in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz.:

One hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1891; and

One hundred thousand dollars on the 1st day of November, 1892.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per $100 thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interest of the county require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 26, 1865.

☞ In consequence of the illness of the Comptroller, the time for the reception of proposals for the above stock is extended to TUESDAY, the 12th instant at 2 o'clock P. M.

OFFICE OF THE T. W. AND W. R. W. CO.,
TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 17, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of the TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, for the purpose of electing fifteen directors, and the transaction of general business, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Toledo, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
J. N. DRUMMOND, Secretary.

$2,000 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE subscriber at Boston, United States 7-30 Bonds. All persons are hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating the following described United States 7-30 Bonds—coupons attached, as the payment thereof has been stopped, namely: 10 7-30 United States Bonds of $1,000, with coupons, all dated Aug. 15, 1864, numbered and lettered as follows, respectively, 13,581, C; 13,582, A; 13,583, B; 13,584, C; 13,585, A; 15,421, A; 15,422, B; 15,423, C; 15,424, A; 15,425, B. Whoever will return the same to Messrs. SAWYER, WALLACE & CO., No. 47 Broad-st., shall receive the above reward or in proportion, for any part thereof.
T. HEDGE.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 2, 1865.

PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK STOCK wanted, from five hundred to five thousand dollars. Apply to AARON HARDMAN, of the firm of Hardman & Osborn, for five days.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States—No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor over Park Bank

TAYLOR BROTHERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 76 to No. 17 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM CO.
OFFICE NO. 8 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, SEPT. 1, 1865.
THE TRUSTEES OF THE BENNEHOFF RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY,
have this day declared a dividend of
FIVE (5) PER CENT.
on the capital stock of the company, out of the net earnings for the month of August, (aside from a surplus in funds on hand, and a large quantity of oil in tanks,) payable on and after this date.
D. S. DUNCOMB, President.
O. M. BEACH, Treasurer.

HOME PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Office No. 8 Pine-st., New-York.
DIVIDEND.—The Trustees of this company have this day declared a dividend of Two per Cent., payable at their office, on the 15th inst. The transfer books are closed until that date.
A. STEVENS,
Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1865.

ATLANTIC BANK,
BROOKLYN, Sept. 6, 1865.
A surplus Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock of this bank has been declared payable on and after the 15th inst. By order of the board,
OLIVER M. DENTON, Acting Cashier.

BREVOORT PETROLEUM CO.,
Office No. 126 MAIDEN-LANE
NEW-YORK, Sept. 6, 1865.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE BREVOORT PETROLEUM COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Two and One-half (2½) Per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable at their office on and after the 10th inst. Transfer books will be closed from the 7th to the 10th inst., inclusive.
JAMES S. CREAMER, Secretary.

FARMERS' & CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK,
BROOKLYN, E. D., Sept. 5, 1865.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free from government tax, payable to the stockholders or their representatives, at the banking-house, on and after the 15th inst.
H. W. REDFIELD, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Fourth National Bank held this day, a Dividend of Four per Cent. was declared out of the net earnings of the last six months, payable on the 1st September, free from government tax. The books of transfer will be closed on and after the closing of business on SATURDAY, 26th inst., until the 1st day of September.
P. C. CALHOUN, President.
B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

HOLDERS OF THE "PREFERRED Stock" of the New-Haven, New-London and Stonington Railroad Company are hereby notified that a dividend of 25 per cent. from the net proceeds of the sale of the road, will be paid upon the presentation and surrender of the certificates of stock, with power of attorney, (duly executed,) at the office of the Shore Line Railway in New-Haven.
WM. T. BARTLETT, Treas. for Trustees.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1865.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of government tax.
SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Seventy-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the land, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, that we have completed our estimate and appraisal in the above entitled matter, and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of November, 1865, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed—and that a copy of our said report has been deposited in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the City of New-York, and at our office, No. 83 Nassau-st., (Room No. 20,) for the inspection of parties interested therein.—Dated New-York, Sept. 1, 1865.

ELIJAH F. PURDY,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
HENRY L. HOGUET, } Commissioners.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of ALFRED MARCHER, late of the Town of Morrisania, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, executors of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the East River Bank, No. 680 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of January, A. D., 1866.
DATED this 3d day of July, A. D., 1865.

Jy7-law6mF.
WILLIAM S. CARMAN,
EMILY R. MARCHER, } Executors.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment of enameled furniture, in all colors and styles, walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail. Also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.—TEACHERS' DESKS and chairs, tables, bank and office desks, &c., lecture-room and school settees. All other kinds of school material.
ROBT. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

WANTED—SOME SECOND-HAND SCHOOL furniture. Address K. M., No. 153 East 51st-st.

NEW PRIZE LIST NOW READY.—COLlections for all claims against the U. S. Navy, including PRIZE BAG MONEY, BOUNTIES AND ARREARS OF PAY, collected at once. Call or address
L. BROWN & CO.,
No. 2 Park-place, New-York City.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, July 29, 1865.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:—Sir:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in place of Chauncey M. Depew.
A Comptroller, in the place of Lucius Robinson.
A Treasurer, in the place of George W. Schuyler.
An Attorney-General, in the place of John Cochrane.
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of William B. Taylor.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of William J. Skinner.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Gaylord J. Clarke.
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Hiram Denio.
A Clerk of the Court of Appeals, in the place of Frederick A. Tallmadge.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

Also, a Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of John K. Porter, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Henry R. Selden, whose term (for which he was elected) expires on the 31st day of December, 1871.

Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District, in place of Daniel P. Ingraham, whose term of office will expire on the last of December next.

Also, a Senator for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of James Moncrief and Anthony L. Robertson;
A Justice of the Court of Common Pleas, in the place of Charles P. Daly;
Two Supervisors, in the place of James Davis and John R. Briggs;
A Justice for the Marine Court, in the place of Henry Alker;

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chapter 325 of Laws of 1865, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An Act to provide the means of paying bounties authorized by law, and of reimbursing municipalities for bounties paid by them in pursuance of law, by creating a State debt for that purpose, and to submit to the people the question of creating such debt, and to repeal certain sections of chapter twenty-nine of the Laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five," for instructions in regard to their duties under said act.

Chapter 325.
AN ACT

To provide the means of paying bounties authorized by law, and of reimbursing municipalities for bounties paid by them in pursuance of law, by creating a State debt for that purpose; and to submit to the people the question of creating such debt, and to repeal certain sections of chapter twenty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

Passed April 7, 1865; three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. To provide the means of paying all bounties authorized by law to be paid by this State to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes, and to provide the means of reimbursing cities, counties and towns for bounties paid by them to volunteers, drafted men or substitutes; so far as the bounties so paid by them are authorized by a law of this State, to be reimbursed or refunded to them, a debt of this State is hereby created and authorized to be contracted, which debt shall be for the single object of paying, reimbursing and refunding the said bounties.

SEC. 2. The debt hereby created and authorized to be contracted shall not exceed the sum of thirty millions of dollars, and there shall be imposed, levied and assessed, upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax, to pay the interest on the said debt, as such interest falls due, which said direct annual tax shall be sufficient to pay such interest as it falls due. And to create a sinking fund for the payment of said debt, there shall also be imposed, levied and assessed, upon the taxable property of this State, a direct annual tax to pay, and sufficient to pay, in the space of twelve years from the time of the passage of this act, the whole of the debt created and contracted under and by the provisions of this act.

SEC. 3. To obtain the money necessary for the purposes contemplated by this act, the Comptroller is authorized to issue the bonds of the State, in such sums each as shall seem meet to him, with coupons thereto attached for the payment of the interest on such bonds, at a rate not exceeding seven per centum per annum, half yearly, on the first days of July and January, in each year, until the principal thereof is payable, at such place in the City of New-York as shall seem meet to him, and the whole principal shall be payable in such place in New-York City as the Comptroller shall deem meet, in twelve years from the passage of this act. The bonds to be issued by the Comptroller, under the provisions of this act, shall be disposed of by the Comptroller as follows: First, he shall, as soon as may be after the approval of this act by the people, issue at par to the holders of any of the revenue bonds of this State, which, under the provisions of any law of this State, shall have been theretofore issued by him to raise moneys for the payment of the bounties specified in the first section of this act, or to reimburse or refund to cities, counties, or towns the bounties paid by them, as specified in the first section of this act, so much of the bonds authorized by this act as shall equal in amount the revenue bonds of this State which shall have heretofore been issued by him, as aforesaid. Second, he shall then, as to the remainder of the bonds authorized to be issued by this act, before disposing of them or any of them, advertise for proposals for the same, and shall open the proposals and award the same to the highest bidder, at a rate not less than par, which advertising and disposition shall be according to the provisions of law now existing.

SEC. 4. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, on said election day, a box in the usual form, for the reception of the ballots herein provided; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot which shall be a paper ticket, on which shall be printed or written, or partly written and partly printed, one of the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a State debt to pay bounties," or "Against the act to create a State debt to pay bounties." The said ballots shall be so folded as to conceal the contents of the ballot, and shall be indorsed, "Act in relation to bounties."

SEC. 5. After finally closing the polls of such election the inspectors thereof shall, immediately, and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, and in words at fullength, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State Debt," and certify and subscribe the same, and cause the copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered, as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to elections, other than for military and town officers, shall apply to the submission to the people herein provided for.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of State shall with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be struck off and printed upon slips, in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply the different officers of this State concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such officers.

SEC. 7. This act shall become a law when it is ratified by the people in pursuance of the constitution and the provisions thereof.

SEC. 8. Sections eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve and thirteen of chapter twenty-nine of the laws of eighteen hundred and sixty-five are hereby repealed.

Yours, respectfully,
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, } ss.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.—Aug. 2, 1865.
JOHN KELLY,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of newspapers are notified not to publish this advertisement unless duly authorized to do so by the Sheriff. Laws of 1860, chap. 480.
JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For setting and resetting curb and gutter, and flagging and reflagging Thirty-third-street, between Second and Third avenues.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging Seventy-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenue.

For setting curb and gutter and flagging Sixty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue.

For flagging sidewalk in Fifty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

For filling sunken lots between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets and Third and Lexington avenues.

For new basins and culverts on West-street, from Hammond to Hoboken street.

For paving Ninth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on both sides of Thirty-third-street, from Second to Third avenue.

Also all the lots on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, from Second to Third avenue.

Also all the lots on both sides of Sixty-second-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue.

Also the lots known as ward numbers twenty-nine to fifty-nine, block number three hundred and fifty.

Also all the lots in block number three-hundred and forty-seven, bounded by Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets and Third and Lexington avenues.

Also all the lots on West-street, and on both sides of the streets intersecting West-street to the extent of the block from Hammond to Hoboken street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Ninth-avenue, and on both sides of the streets intersecting Ninth-avenue to the extent of one-half the block, each side, from Fifty-fourth-street to Broadway.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER.
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Sept. 4, 1865. }

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 15th day of September, 1865, I shall proceed to draw jurors for the following courts, to be held in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of October, 1865:

A Panel of 100 Petit Jurors for Supreme Court, Oyer and Terminer, Part 1.
A Panel of 36 Grand Jurors, Oyer and Terminer.
A Panel of 36 Grand Jurors, for a Court of General Sessions.
A panel of 150 Petit Jurors for a Court of General Sessions.
Two Panels of 100 Petit Jurors each, for a Supreme Court Circuit, Parts 2 and 3.
Two Panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Superior Court, Parts 1 and 2.
Two Panels of 104 Petit Jurors each, for a Court of Common Pleas, Parts 1 and 2.

WILLIAM C. CONNER, Clerk.

MACHINERY.

COTTON GINS! COTTON GINS! COTTON GINS!

Taylor, Eagle, McCarthy, Craven and Southern Cotton Gins, with steam engines, horse-powers and fixtures complete, in store and ready for shipment, at the lowest price, by JOHN B. FULLER, No. 8 Dey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, 12-horse power, fully guaranteed, for $1,150 each. All sizes of Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw Mills, Grist Mills, Iron and Wood-working Machinery, and every description of Machine and Railway supplies in store, and ready for shipment, at the lowest rates, by JOHN B. FULLER, No. 8 Dey-st., New-York.

PAPER COLLAR MACHINERY.—THE latest improved paper collar machines complete; made to order at N. H. TOLHURST'S machine and pattern shop, corner Union and Fulton sts., Troy, N. Y. A cutting press that weighs only 800 pounds, can be run with less than one-horse power, and cut 65 thicknesses of collar stock.
N. H. TOLHURST.

INSTRUCTION.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,

An English, French and classical school for young gentlemen, corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.
JOSEPH D. HULL,
Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
(CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, FOREIGN LANGUAGE AND COMMERCIAL, WITH PRIMARY DEPARTMENT,)

GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Rector, with twelve experienced and accomplished assistants, opens Sept. 11, its twenty-third academic year, at its beautiful, quiet and accessible location, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, the delightful and healthful open-air play-ground of the students. Pupils of all ages preparing for West Point, the navrl school, business, or any American college, come to this institute daily from all parts of New-York, neighboring cities and villas. Catalogues containing names of patrons, students, regulations, terms, &c., at the bookstores of Messrs. Lockwood, Appleton, Scribner, Sheldon, Kirby and Christern, Nos. 411, 443, 643 and 763 Broadway; also, at the Institute, where the Principal resides, and which parents are invited to visit, day or evening. All pupils receive individual attention and care, and are advanced as rapidly as their health and capacity allow. The "Little Boys' Department" is one of special interest. Reference is here made to the following among its 150 well-known patrons:

Rev. S. M. Isaacs,	Charles Bliven,
Hon. Wm. F. Havemeyer,	Robert Bonner,
Hon. F. A. Conkling,	R. E. Bremner,
Hon. Welcome R. Beebe,	E. K. Collins, Jr.,
Gen. John P. Hatch,	D. E. Delevan,
Dr. S. T. Hubbard,	Victor Freund,
Dr. S. D. Brooks,	Israel Ferguson,
Dr. A.P. Dalrymple, (U.S.A.,)	George Hoffman,
Dr. F. Humphreys,	H. Oberndorfer,
N. Quackenbos, Esq.,	George Mitchill,
John Waite, Esq.,	Francis P. Sage,
Thomas Darlington,	Gardner A. Sage,
Sheldon S. Norton,	A. R. Wetmore,
Messrs. John Aitken,	Isaac C. Withington,
Josiah Babcock,	Jas. Scrymser, &c., &c.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON

Will reopen his CLASSICAL, FRENCH and ENGLISH School, with Primary Department and Gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 26th-st., on
MONDAY, Sept. 11.
School hours, 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.; from Nov. 1 to April 1, 9½ A. M., to 2½ P. M. Circulars at the school.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.

"It is one of the best institutions in the neighborhood of New-York."—*Ed. N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*
C. G. HAZELTINE, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. Address until Sept. 14, Lenox, Mass., after that date as above.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
Mrs. STEERS will be in town Sept. 8.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 253 Madison-avenue, corner 40th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, September 20th.
For particulars address as above.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, 1865, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. For circulars, apply as above.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,
Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Fifteenth Annual Session of this Boarding and Day School for young ladies will open on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

A pleasant home is provided in the family of the Principal for pupils from abroad.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

MISS KENNEDY'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 41 West 16th-st., New-York, will reopen September 20. Miss Kennedy receives a very limited number of boarding-pupils, who are under her own constant supervision, have a French resident governess, and every facility for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education. Address, as above, for circulars.

GERMAN, ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL,

No. 1 West 26th-st., corner of Broadway. Reopening of the classes, MONDAY, Sept. 11.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
Flushing, L. I.
Boarding-school for boys.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY,

Opposite Washington-square; Primary, Commercial, Classical; opens Sept. 11. Circulars at No. 9 University.

MISS PORTER'S

School for young ladies will reopen on Monday, Sept. 24, at No. 56 East 25th-st.

MR. McELLIGOTT'S SCHOOL,

No. 15 East 31st-st., (between 5th and Madison avs.,) will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

THE LATE MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S
French and English Boarding and Day School,
No. 32 E. 21st-st.,
will reopen Sept. 20, under the charge and superintendence of Miss Armstrong, the former head governess, and will be conducted with the same teachers, and upon the same principles heretofore so successfully carried out.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J.—Pleasantly located on the Delaware River, 60 miles south of New-York City. Special attention is given to the common and higher branches of English, and superior advantages furnished in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Drawing, Painting and French. The Winter Session begins September 18. For catalogues address the Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, TROY, N. Y.—The Forty-second Annual Session of this well-known School of Engineering and Natural Science will commence Sept. 13, 1865. The New Annual Register, giving full information, may be obtained at D. APPLETON'S book-store, New-York, or from Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director, Troy, N. Y.

THE MISSES HOWLAND WILL REOPEN their English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 35th-st., Murray Hill, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Miss HOWLAND will be at home on and after Sept. 14. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MADAME GIRAUD'S FRENCH AND ENglish boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 111 Oxford-st., Brooklyn, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 11. This school, where two hundred pupils have been admitted last year, is wanting in none of the improvements of a well conducted institution.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and B. BRAMAN, will open Sept. 18, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 14. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at Corwin's, No. 900 Broadway.

MISS OWEN RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and the public that her English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, Beekman Hill, No. 215 East 50th-st., will open on MONDAY, Sept. 11. All letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE, Fort Washington, 170th-st. and King's Bridge Road, on the Hudson. French is the language of the school; complete education; thirty acres of beautiful grounds. Circulars No. 913 Broadway, drug-store; No. 42 Barclay-st., at C. A. ROBERT'S. Reopens Sept. 11.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—Fall Session opens Sept. 14, at 6 P. M. MARCUS SPRING, Proprietor; JARED REID, Principal. (Staten Island Railroad, foot of Whitehall-st., 7 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6 P. M.)

MR. C. D. MORRIS, M. A., LATE fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, intends to reopen his school, at No. 53½ West 32d-st., on MONDAY, September 18. Circulars may be had at the school, or by addressing Mr. MORRIS, at Sing Sing, N. Y.

THE STOCKBRIDGE ENGLISH AND French Boarding School for Young Ladies will reopen Sept. 20. Young ladies are also received for a thorough course of musical instruction alone. For circulars, &c., apply to Dr. F. WELTER, Stockbridge, Mass.

MRS. BLIGH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day-school for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., will reopen on the 21st of September. Address as above, or to Box No. 848 Post-Office, Newport, R. I.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE boys, at Riverdale, on the Hudson. For circulars address Z. M. PHELPS, (at Riverdale,) late Principal of the Mt. Pleasant Academy, Sing Sing, New-York.

THE MISSES HOPKINS' ENGLISH AND French classes for young ladies and children, will reopen for the reception of pupils, Sept. 20, at No. 87½ West 26th-st., new No. 143, between 6th and 7th avs.

CENTRAL PARK INSTITUTE—78TH-ST., near 4th-av.—French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 11, 1865, with a full corps of experienced professors and teachers.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS, having enlarged her private classes, will open a French and English day school for young ladies, on the 20th of September, at her residence, No. 106 West 42d-st.

125TH-ST. AND 5TH-AV.—COLONNADE House will open Sept. 19. Professors of eminence employed in the various departments. Stages sent for the young ladies.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL FOR A limited number of boys, will reopen at No. 907 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11. Until then address at No. 184 West 24th-st.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—THE Young Ladies' Department of this institution commences its forty-ninth year on TUESDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss STEVENS, Principal.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH school for young ladies, No. 53 West 32d-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 6. For circulars apply as above.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER French and English school for young ladies on THURSDAY Sept. 21, at No. 62 East 38th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept 19. Boarding and day school. Boys prepared for college, business, West Point and the navy school. French is the language used at large, and is taught, spoken without interfering with other studies. The prospectus contains the names of the pupils and their parents during the past ten years. A primary department for young boys over seven.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

IDLEWILD.

Mrs. N. P. WILLIS will reopen her school, in which there are a few vacancies, Sept. 30.
Address Moodna, Orange County, N. Y.

MADAME C. MEARS

will reopen her English and French Boarding and day school, No. 224 Madison-av., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address by letter as above till Sept. 11, when Mme. C. M. will be at home.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 36th-st., will reopen on the 20th September. Mrs. Reed is at home.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—ENGLISH and French boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st. (bet. Madison and 5th avs.,) will reopen Sept. 19. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

M. W. LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Nos. 161 5th-av. and 937 Broadway, corner of 22d-st., reopens Sept. 18. The large increase of pupils necessitated its removal. The rooms now occupied have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access and of supervision, indeed for all school purposes, they cannot well be surpassed. Parents are invited to call. Several names of last year's patrons follow as references:

H. M. Alexander.	Wm. E. Dodge.	Robert Schell.
John Auchincloss.	Henry Day.	John Sherwood.
A. M. Allerton.	Geo. De Forest.	W. L. Skidmore.
Chas. G. Barrett.	Edmund Dwight.	Cyrus A. Smith.
John S. Boyd.	O. D. F. Grant.	James Stokes.
Wm. A. Butler.	Oliver Harriman.	Chas. N. Talbot.
Benj. F. Butler.	Enoch Ketcham.	John C. Tucker.
Alb. W. Canfield.	Alex. Knox.	H. C. Van Vorst.
L. B. Cannon.	Calvin E. Knox.	Ralph Wells.
John R. Cecil.	Lewis Roberts.	John C. Work.
Kenny Couillard.	D. S. Schanck.	Thos. S. Young.

PROF. L. J. BOECK'S
SCHOOL OF ENGINEERS AND CHEMISTS,
No. 161 5th-av., corner 22d-st., New-York.

Pure and applied mathematics, civil engineering, architectural engineering, mechanical engineering, mining engineering, general and analytical, technical and agricultural chemistry, geology and metallurgy.
All modern languages taught and spoken.
A preparatory class connected with the institution.
Commencement first MONDAY in September.
For circulars and information, direct to Box No. 32, Station H, Yorkville, N. Y.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES

Offers facilities for a first-class education in all branches. Situated in the beautiful town of Englewood, N. J., on the Palisades, near the city. Next term opens Sept. 20.
J. A. FOWLER,
WM. B. DWIGHT, } Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
YONKERS, N. Y.
Boarding School for Boys.
W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st., New-York, or
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers.

MR. YOUNG'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CHILTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.
Will re-open, Sept. 4.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE,
NO. 70 MADISON-AV.

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies. This institution, founded in N. Y. 1814, will reopen Sept. 20, under the direction of Mme. L. B. PREVOST.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 40 Irving-place, near Gramercy-park and Union-square, will reopen on
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

THE MRS. AUBERT'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 238 East 13th-st., (Old No. 146.)
will be reopened THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.

JOHN W. THOMSON, A. M.,
PRIVATE TEACHER,
No. 70 East 22d-st., near 4th-av.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT WESTCHESTER.—The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Sept. 7, at 4 P. M. Cadets may pursue either a classical or scientific course of study under experienced and thorough instructors. In the primary department the usual English branches are taught. Military instruction is given in the three arms of the service. The academy is furnished with horses, for cavalry and horse artillery exercises. All the appointments of the institution are of the first order, and no expense or effort is spared to advance the education and military training of the cadets. The religious instruction of the cadets is carefully attended to. For circulars apply to Col. THEO. HYATT, President of the Pennsylvania Military Academy.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE, Young Ladies' Department, No. 445 West 22d-st; Young Gentlemens' Department, Nos. 367 and 371 West 23d-st. The new term will begin on MONDAY, 11th of September. The principals will be ready to receive day scholars and boarding pupils from the 1st of September. Regular school stages will facilitate the communication with the eastern portion of the city. Copies of the programme, containing full particulars, may be had at Ivison & Phinney's, No. 48 Walker-st.; at B. Westermann's, No. 440 Broadway; at T. W. Christern's, No. 763 Broadway, and at the Institute. H. GEREKE, P. D.; ROSALIE F. HEUMANN, T. SHUTZ, P. D.

KINDERGARTEN.—THE PRIVATE SCHOOL for Children, on the Kindergarten plan, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865, at No. 70 West 37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Circulars can be obtained at the principal bookstores. For further information, address Miss E. M. COE, at the above place, or call at any time after Sept. 5.

COLLEGIATE AND ENGINEERING INSTITUTE, No. 18 Cooper Union, New-York.—Individual instruction, special preparation for any college or scientific school, academic, collegiate, civil and mechanical engineering courses given. Fall term begins Sept. 4. Open day and evening.
Prof. J. G. FOX, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Rector. This very select and limited English and French school reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Circulars, with references, may be obtained at Appleton's, Broadway, or of the Rector, by post.

MATHEMATICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway, northwest cor. of 21st-st., is now open. Pupils prepared for the School of Mines and for Colleges.
Dr. JOHN B. MOORE, Principal.

MR. LEGGETT'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, German and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st., reopens MONDAY, Sept. 11. Circulars at the school; Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

SOUTH BROOKLYN FEMALE SEMINARY—No. 262 Clinton-st., reopens Sept. 13. The boarding department offers superior advantages to young ladies from abroad.
A. W. MOREHOUSE, A. M. Principal.

THE NEW-YORK HIGH SCHOOL, EBBITT HALL, Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. English, French and Classical. Pupils prepared for business, college, West Point or the Naval School. Reopens on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

MISS HAVENS WILL REOPEN HER French and English, Boarding Day School for Young Ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 250 Madison-av. Letters directed to her residence will receive immediate attention. She will be at home after Sept. 7.

BOYS' BOARDING-SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONN.—Boys will be fitted for college or business; Fall term will commence Sept. 12. For particulars, address the principal, W. C. GINN.
STAMFORD, Conn., August, 1865.

MME. NAPOLEON RESPECTFULLY informs the parents of her pupils that she will reopen her school on MONDAY, Sept. 11, at No. 184 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, Stockbridge, Mass.—The Winter term will open TUESDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to
F. HOFFMAN, Principal.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE (FORMERLY "the Spingler") Institute, for young ladies, Park-av., corner of 38th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21.
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

MILITARY ACADEMY, TARRYTOWN, on the Hudson.—Fall term will commence Monday, Oct. 2. For circulars, apply to the Superintendent, Gen. M. J. LOCKWOOD.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies, at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. C. M. WHITE.—FAMILY SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Rose Hill, Danbury, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15. Circulars forwarded on application. Number limited to 15.

MISS SCHENKBERG DESIRES TO FILL a few vacancies in her class of young ladies, which will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 107 (old No. 65) West 21st-st.

NO. 174 WEST THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST.—The Misses PALACHE will reopen their French and English boarding and day school on MONDAY, 11th September.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school, No. 3 West 37th-st., second door from the 5th-av., will reopen Sept. 18, 1865.

MRS. H. C. OSBORN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 13, at 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

POUGHKEEPSIE, (N. Y.) INSTITUTE, a Military Boarding School. C. B. WARRING, A. M. Principal. Opens Sept. 14.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for Young Ladies, Elizabeth, New-Jersey, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y., one hour's ride from the city by Harlem Railroad. O. R. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

MRS. BROWN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 71 West 23d-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

DR. BENJAMIN W. DWIGHT'S SCHOOL for boys, at No. 1,144 Broadway, near 26th-st., will reöpen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL—AT HACKensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve. Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 4.

MISS MEEKER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladie No. 32 West 40th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 18.

MISS BALLOU'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

MAPLE HALL.—PROF. ANDREU'S FEMALE Seminary, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen Sept. 4.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL—327 AND 329 4th av. reopens Sept. 11. Rev. Dr. GEO. W. BACON, LL.B., Principal; Dr. RICHARD S. BACON, LL.B., Vice-Principal, with nine assistant instructors. Three departments—Classical, Commercial and Preparatory. All the advantages of the institution, including modern languages, gymnasium and military drill, are open to every pupil, without extra charge. Catalogues containing full particulars at the book-stores and School.

ELOCUTION.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF

will resume her teaching in schools, in New-York and its vicinity, in September. Private pupils and classes received at Mr. Vandenhoff's rooms, Gibson's Building, corner of Broadway and 13th-st.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, New-York.—The Fall Term will commence Sept. 21. For admission, or circular with full particulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, Principal.

THE RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
NOS. 487, 489, 491 FIFTH-AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
H. M. PIERCE, President

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Applications may be made personally or by letter to
Mrs. LEVERETT, at the above address.

MISS HAINES
AND
MADEMOISELLE de JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 10 Gramercy-park, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. All letters addressed to No. 10 Gramercy-park will receive prompt attention.

YOUNG LADIES' COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
WATERBURY, CONN.

A new building, with all the modern improvements; an ample corps of experienced teachers, and offers facilities equal to any in the country. For circular, address
Rev. R. G. WILLIAMS.

MISS COMSTOCK

Will continue to receive a *limited* number of boarding and day pupils at her residence, No. 7 East 27th-st. Classes reopen Sept. 20.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY

Great Barrington, Mass. The next year will commence Sept. 12, 1865. For circulars, address
Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President; Mrs. M. S. PARKS and Miss C. E. FERRIS, Principals, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MRS. JOHN LORD'S FAMILY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES, IN STAMFORD, CONN.,
will reopen Sept. 15.
Circulars forwarded on application.

A EUROPEAN LADY WELL KNOWN in New-York, and who lives at a little distance in the country, wishes to take four little girls to board and instruct; besides the English branches, they will be taught the French and German languages spoken, and music; motherless children will find a mother's care; best of references given and required. Apply 4th-av., west side, between 127th and 128th sts., Harlem, or at Mr. Christern's bookstore, No. 763 Broadway.

THE ALLISON FRENCH AND ENGLISH school No. 133 West 16th-st., opens MONDAY, Sept. 11; the course of instruction includes English, French, Music, &c. Circulars containing full particulars may be obtained at the school or by written application.

MADAME MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

MISS ROSTAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 30 West 25th-st., (opposite Trinity Chapel,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1865.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No 5. West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Address as above.

MISSES TAYLOR'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 102 Waverley-place, two doors from Washington-square, (west,) will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE A HANDsome piece of property containing 5½ acres; good house, &c., near the station. Inquire at No. 391 Hudson-st.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their boarding and day school for young ladies, on MONDAY, the 4th of September, at New-Rochelle, New-York.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 (old No. 77) East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 18.

M. L. DE GRAND-VAL'S CLASSICAL, English and French boarding-school, Hoboken, N. J., re-opens Monday, Sept. 4.

MISS MATTHEWS' BOARDING AND Day School, for Young Ladies, at White Plains, New-York, reopens Sept. 4.

R. P. JENKS' SCHOOL WILL REOPEN at No. 1,182 Broadway, three doors above 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 11.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young Ladies and misses, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 12.

THE MISSES WATSON WILL REOPEN their Day and Boarding School on the 19th September at No. 82 East 15th-st.

MISS YOUNG WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 1,214 Broadway, on MONDAY, Sept. 11, for children of both sexes.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their day school for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

A HOME FOR SIX BOYS, WITH SPECIAL CARE and instruction. Rev. JAS. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 11.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, 66 West 46th-st., will reopen Monday, Sept. 18.

LAW SCHOOLS.

LAW SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

The Fall Term will commence
ON THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER.
For circulars giving full information in regard to the mode of instruction, terms, tuition fees, graduation, &c., address Post-office Box No. 1,965.
H. BOOTH, Chicago.

YALE LAW-SCHOOL.

A course of lectures by several eminent practitioners is arranged for the coming year. For circular, address Prof. HENRY DUTTON, Yale Law-School, New-Haven, Conn.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The eighth annual term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, Oct. 4. Graduates are admitted to the bar on presentation of their diplomas. For catalogues or further information, address THEODORE W. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.

TEACHERS.

TO TEACHERS:—WANTED, IN NEW-YORK City, one Classical Assistant, one for English, and one for English and Classics; Principal for New-England High School—salary liberal; Principal for New-York Academy, and one for Western Academy; English Assistant in Superior New-England Boys' Boarding School—interview required here on Saturday; lady for Music, Virginia; one for Kentucky, one for Ohio, one for Missouri, several for New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania; lady for Music and Gymnastics in the New-York Female College; gentleman for Elocution, &c., near New-York, besides other wants too numerous to mention here. All who seek positions should have American School Institute's Application Form. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, Actuary, No. 130 Grand-st.

A YALE COLLEGE GRADUATE, OF two years' experience in teaching, desires a situation; in connection with the common academical studies, is prepared to instruct in the classics, mathematics, and the elements of French. Address, for one week, GRADUATE, Box No. 2,827 New-York City Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY SEEKS EITHER FULL or partial employment. Acquirements: Organ, piano, singing, drawing, painting, ornamentals, all English branches; references from prominent institutions; terms low. Address Box No. 20 Godfrey's Post-office, No. 833 Broadway.

WANTED—IN A SMALL SCHOOL, A RESIDENT French governess; the lady qualifications for the position must be in all respects satisfactory. Apply, giving references, to C. D. L., No. 226 South Broad-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—AN EFFICIENT TEACHER (MALE) of the common English branches; preference given to one versed in Latin. Call, from 10 to 11 o'clock, at No. 292 Henry-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY EXPERIENCED in teaching, a situation to instruct in the elementary English branches; reference given if required. Address TEACHER, Fishkill Village, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TEACH FOR A part of the day, by an experienced teacher; a college graduate; classics preferred; best references given. Address A. B. C., Box No. 135 *Times* Office.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER (GENTLEMAN) wishes some private pupils; classical and mathematical preferred; best of references given. Address S., Box No. 2,274 New-York Post-office.

A YOUNG LADY COMPETENT TO EDUCATE children in various elementary studies and in music, desires a situation in some respectable family or in a school. Address PRECEPTRESS, care Dr. J. Harris, No. 148 East 34th-st.

HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DE LA PLACE DU PALAIS ROYAL, No. 170 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, CHAPUS, Proprietor. The attention of the American traveling public is particularly invited to this hotel, as offering special inducements for their patronage. Its position in the Rue de Rivoli, opposite the Palace of the Louvre, and central to the principal theatres, the opera, omnibus lines and coaches, renders it most eligible for those visiting Paris for either business or pleasure. The American can here find the comforts and conveniences of an American first-class hotel, for the reasonable consideration of 15 francs ($3, including wine,) per day, with no charge for extras, so universal in European hotels, and so specially annoying to the American traveler. Arrangements may be made in advance, by letter or otherwise. For further particulars address G. W. TROW, City Directory Office, No. 50 Greene-st., New-York, where a view of the hotel may be seen.

LANGHAM HOTEL, PORTLAND-PLACE.—This commodious hotel, the largest in London, is now open; it is situated on the most open and healthy site in the West End, with all modern improvements. Suites of apartments, salle à manger 100 by 40 feet, elegant ladies' room, a spacious sitting and writing room, etc. Within a short drive of all the railway termini. For terms to secure accommodation, address the manager.
C. SCHUMANN.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—6TH AND 8TH AV. LOTS, ABOVE 110th-st., at very great bargains. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 44 Pine-st.

TO DYERS AND MANUFACTURERS.

FOR SALE—The two houses and full lots Nos. 423 and 425 West 35th-st.; Philadelphia brick fronts; one three-story, basement and cellar, high stoop; the other four-story and cellar, with the two-story brick silk dyeing establishment, 50x28, on rear. A large steam-boiler and an engine of six-horse power, with gas, steam and water pipes, may be had with the above. Likewise the full lot No. 427, with the three-story and cellar cottage on rear. Directly in rear of the above, the two four-story and cellar brick houses Nos. 422 and 424 West 36th-st., with the three-story and cellar brick building, 40x22, on rear, adapted to almost any kind of manufacturing business. Also, No. 426, full lot, with private brick stable on front. Will be sold separate or together. Inquire at No. 423 West 35th-st., of JAMES L. MORGAN & CO., No. 47 Fulton-st., or of JOHN O'NEILL & SONS, silk manufacturers, No. 84 Chambers-st., New-York.

NEW-JERSEY LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale Lands in the Ferrago Tract, situated in the Townships of Manchester and Dover, in Ocean County, New-Jersey, midway between New-York and Philadelphia. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad runs through the tract, rendering easy access to either city.

This land is well adapted to most agricultural purposes, and especially for fruits and vegetables. The cranberry and grape culture is very successful, and attracting much attention for both, which is as well adapted as any in the country.

The streams and springs of water are frequent, pure, and never-failing. The climate mild, early, and very healthy.

Several gentlemen are now preparing lands recently purchased for fruit farms.

Early applicants can have such quantity of land as they may desire. The price reasonable and the terms made easy. Apply to
WM. H. ROSS,
No. 704 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND,

The valuable estate of R. J. TOTTEN, consisting of a farm of sixty acres, containing a beautiful and commodious residence, good out-buildings, fruit, shade, water, &c.; will be sold in whole or part; located near Richmond Valley Station, on railroad; also, his store, coal-yard and dock, at the village of Tottenville; also, ten acres of fine land at Rossville. For particulars call on HIRAM RAYNOR, No. 100 Broadway, first floor.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—LOCATED on Pelham Bay, Long Island Sound, and about one and a half hours' drive from the city. The dwelling is very commodious, about sixty feet square; is built of stone; two-story and attic; has water and gas; built in the most thorough manner, by the best mechanics, and has been painted, frescoed and decorated during the past year; the outbuildings are large and numerous and in perfect order; garden and grounds in complete order; fruit abundant, of choice varieties; the location of the house is about twenty rods from the water, where is a bath-house, boat-house, fish-house and pavilion; the view from the house of the sound and surrounding country is very beautiful; the furniture, which is of the best quality and costly, together with the animals upon the place, tools and utensils, can be bought, if wanted. Price, $70,000. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY AND CITY RESIDENCE COMBINED.—For sale, in Brooklyn, the very desirable property, fronting on 6th-av., embracing two blocks of ground in frontage, running from Carroll to 1st sts., containing over 40 city lots; on the ground is a first-class mansion, with stables, &c., &c. This property is located in one of the most improving neighborhoods in Brooklyn—near horse railroad line—and is constantly increasing in value. Will be sold at a low price to close an interest. Will be sold entire or in part. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at Skaneatles, Onondaga County, N. Y., on the lake, with magnificent views, within five minutes' walk of churches, schools, &c.; large, pleasant house, grounds beautifully laid out, abundance of fruit, &c.; altogether one of the most healthy and beautiful places in point of scenery, location and society to be found. Price, with furniture, $10,000. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN New-Jersey, on the bank of the Raritan River, within 30 miles of New-York; 46 acres tillable land, with a great variety of fruit, &c.; house 40 feet square, with gas and water in; beautiful lawn well shaded; farm-house, gardener's house, barns, stables, cow-house, henery, &c., with the stock and farming utensils; or will be exchanged for Brooklyn City property. Apply to C. J. FISHER, No. 110 Wall-st.

YONKERS COTTAGE FOR SALE—COMmanding a fine view of the Hudson; has 11 rooms with plenty of closet and pantry room; gas and water; house newly painted and put in perfect order; a few minutes' walk from the depot; a variety of the choicest kinds of fruit on the premises; price $5,000; furniture with house, if desired. Apply to S. A. PARKES, No. 8 John-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, ABOUT 12 acres, handsomely situated on the river, commanding one of the finest views between New-York and Albany; is capable of indefinite improvement, or would make a handsome place with moderate expense; it would accommodate four parties wishing to build together, there being four handsome sites for buildings. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—A DOUble corner lot, in the upper part of the city.
Sixteen lots on 5th-av., embracing the whole front.
Two lots on Park-av., near 36th-st.
Six lots on Madison-av. and 41st-st.
Two lots on 46th-st., near 5th-av.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST TWENTY-SECOND-st., a handsomely furnished three-story high stoop house, about 20 feet wide and 50 feet deep, including extension; lot 100 feet; in good order, and has all modern improvements; carpets, oil-cloths, &c., new. Neighborhood first-class. Price $20,000.
J. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF 235 ACRES IN Litchfield County, Conn.; one half mile from a railroad station, four hours from New-York City; house two-stories, brick, 30 by 40, with extension 26 by 20; three barns, stables and other outbuildings, all in good order; fruit in abundance. Price $7,000. Apply to P. C. BUCKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., A CORNER HOUSE, with stable; house completely furnished. Price, $125,000.

Also,

On 5th-av., a corner house and stable for $150,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM, 325 ACRES, well improved, very productive, rich loam soil, two sets of buildings; can be divided into two fine farms; 39 miles of New-York, in New-Jersey; or can be exchanged for good mining or oil stocks, if applied for soon.
SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 59 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling-house No. 97 East 19th-st., with all the modern conveniences; gas fixtures, hot and cold water, with bath and wash trays, complete, in good repair and condition for immediate possession. Apply at No. 53 Walker-st.

FOR SALE.—A NEAT COTTAGE, WELL FURnished, five rooms and attic, good cellar, one-half acre of land, barn, good garden; cow; 200 to 300 fowls; location, ten minutes' walk from depot. Sudden necessity cause of sale; price $3,700. A variety of other property. Inquire of JOHN STEVENS, Mount Vernon.

FINE RESIDENCE IN MORRISANIA FOR SALE—On high ground, and first-class neighborhood; has every modern convenience; near depot and horse cars; price, $12,000 cash, if sold soon; an examination will amply repay. Apply to DEMAREST, Melrose Station; take cars at 26th-st. and 4th-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A PRODUCTIVE DAIRY, grain and stock farm of 106 acres, 40 miles on Long Island, with good house, barn and numerous outbuildings; plenty of fruit and water; all the crops, stock and farming tools; price $6,500. E. A. BUNCE, No. 7 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, A COTTAGE house, furnished, containing all modern improvements, filled in with brick, 12 rooms, extra lot, fruit, flower and vegetable garden, barn, &c. Apply on the premises, Franklin-av., corner Quincy-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOTEL, NEW, located at Titusville, Penn. An opportunity rarely to be met with is offered to any person desirous of entering into the hotel business. Apply to VAN WINKLE & WINANS, No. 132 Broadway.

TO LET.—A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE STABLE, on 32d-st., between 4th and Madison avs.; will answer for two private establishments. Inquire at No. 59 East 31st-st.

FOR SALE—ON WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-st., a three-story high stoop brick house in good order; all modern improvements. Neighborhood good. Price $11,000. J. R. EDWARDS, No. 277 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—90 ACRES, NEAR PEEKSKILL; 278 acres near Poughkeepsie; 16 acres, Hyde Park; 200 acres, Rhinebeck; cottages near the city.
JAQUES, No. 40 Dey-st.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, a first-class, three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone 22 feet front house; price $15,000.
S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, brown-stone front house and lot No. 155 Lexington-av.; modern improvements; plumbing in perfect order. Inquire on the premises.

FIFTY-THIRD-ST. LOTS FOR SALE.—Three lots on West 53d-st., near 6th-av., and one lot with a cottage. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES and lots on Madison and 5th avs.; also, on streets between 4th and 6th avs. For further particulars apply to ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

NICE RESIDENCE IN WEST MORRISANIA FOR SALE—nine rooms, nice garden, fruit, &c.; three minutes' walk from depot. Price, $6,500. Apply to DEMAREST, Melrose Station, Harlem Railroad.

FOR SALE—FOR $9,000, A BARGAIN, A WELL-built 3-story brick house, 20x40 feet; lot 20x59.3, near Broadway. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BARGAINS IN HARLEM LOTS ON CHOICE avenues and streets. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 121 Nassau-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET.

TO LET—FULLY FURNISHED, FIVE-STORY English basement brown-stone front house on 5th-av.; the furniture is elegant, mostly new; will be rented only to a small private family for 6, 12 or 18 months. For particulars, apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 Broadway.

TO RENT—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A first-class furnished house near Fifth-av. Hotel, for $350 per month; also, one in Brooklyn, handsomely furnished, for $150 per month. S. F. IRELAND, No. 152 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER—
5 large, light and airy floors.
3 100x25.
2 50x25.
Inquire at SPRINGMEYER BROS., 76th-st. and 3d-av., or No. 722 Broadway, New-York.

AT NO. 29 5TH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let, single or en suite, without meals, to gentlemen.

TO LET—NO. 484 BROADWAY, LARGE FRONT room, newly refitted, suitable for salesroom, superior front entrance; near Broome-st. Call from 12 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—TWO STALLS AND ROOM FOR ONE carriage, in a first-class stable on Murray Hill. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano-forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.

The annual meeting of this society for the election of officers, reading reports, and transaction of business, will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 18, 1865, at 8 o'clock, at the Society's Rooms. By order of the trustees.
D. B. JOHNSTON, Secretary.

NEW AND POPULAR INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.—BEAUMONDE QUADRILLE, by H. B. Dodworth; 40 cents.
WATER LILY, Polka, by Theodore Moeling; 30 cents.
GRAND INDIAN MARCH, Africaine, by Treuer; 40 cents.
ANGELS WHISPERING, by Chas. Fradel; 30 cents.
THE GREEN HILLS, (nocturne,) by H. B. Dodworth; 40 cents.
FESTIVAL MARCH, by Chas. Fradel; 30 cents.
Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway.
Sold by all music dealers, or mailed free. A discount of one-third allowed on orders amounting to $1.

NEW AND POPULAR SONGS—JUST ISsued.

National Jubilee Prize Song.	Our Song of Liberty.
We Never Can Forget It; or,	Whippoorwill's Song.
Andersonville Prison Pens.	Cottage Round the Corner.
Good Time Has Come, Boys.	Love on the Brain.
Everybody's Love Song.	De Lord He Make Us Free.
Kiss Me While I'm Sleeping.	Mister Carney, Arrah Na
Boys That Wear The Blue.	Pogue. (Comic Irish.)

Published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway; 30 cents each, with a discount of one-third when the order amounts to $1. Sold at all the music-stores, or mailed free.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.—THIRTY GOLD OR SILVER MEDALS, or other first premiums, have been awarded to us within a few years for the best instruments of this class. Over two hundred of the most distinguished musicians of New-York and other principal cities declare that the instruments of our make excel all others. See particulars in circulars. Salesrooms, New-York, No. 596 Broadway.
MASON BROTHERS.

RAVEN & BACON, NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.—A full assortment of these instruments, which have been well known in this market for more than thirty years, constantly on hand. Our facilities are such as enable us to furnish pianos at terms and prices satisfactory to purchasers. Descriptive circulars sent by mail. Storage for pianos.

THE HORACE WATERS GRAND, SQUARE and upright pianos, melodeons, harmoniums and cabinet organs, wholesale and retail, at reduced prices. To let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and warerooms, No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, SINGING AND French language by an experienced teacher, from the Conservatoire de Music, (Paris); thorough and systematic instructions guaranteed; terms $15 per quarter; 24 lessons. Address H. P., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—Sole depot for Pelonbet's superior Harmoniums, wholesale and retail. Price $100 to $600. Instruments to let. J. M. PELTON, No. 841 Broadway, New-York.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PIANOS.—G. & H. BARMORE, warerooms No. 348 Bleecker-st.; splendid assortment; 17 prize medals; warranted five years; fine second-hand for $100, $125, $175.

AMERICAN UNION COMPANY'S NEW and superior Piano, No. 467 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, WHOLESALE Blank-book Manufacturers, Booksellers and Stationers, Nos. 123 and 125 William-st., New-York.

CUMMINGS & JENNYS, 726 BROADWAY.—Pianos and melodeons at reduced prices. A 7-octave piano for $250.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—TO RENT OR PURCHASE, furnished or unfurnished, in city or surroundings, a moderate sized house or cottage, in good neighborhood; possession immediately. Address A., Box No. 1,733 Post-office, stating lowest terms, location, and full particulars.

WANTED—A COMMODIOUS HOUSE AND ONE acre or more improved land, about one hour's travel by rail from New-York, near a depot. Address to 9th inst., with full particulars, (size of house, lowest price, &c.,) J. B., Box No. 45 *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED—FOR A SMALL FAMily, furnished or unfurnished, till May next, in a respectable neighborhood, near line of city railroad, not above 55th-st. Apply to WM. P. LYON, No. 537 Pearl-st.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR NICELY FURnished rooms for housekeeping. Address, stating terms, location, &c., to MACDONOUGH, No. 197 Monroe-st.

WANTED—A STORE ON THE EAST SIDE OF the city, below Fulton Market. Address F. T. & W., No. 282 West 4th-st.

WANTED—FROM OCT. 1, A WELL-FURnished house, in a good location. Address, with terms, &c., P. H. B., Box No. 2,717 Post-office.

FARM WANTED—ON OR NEAR HUDSON River. Address PROPRIETOR, Box No. 59 Marlboro Post-office, N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW LADY pleasantly and quietly located, will accommodate one lady guest expecting to require kindness and home attention during illness. Refers to Dr. W. F. J. Thiers, No. 1,217 Broadway. Address Mrs. STERLING, Box No. 22, Station G, New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GOOD-SIZED rooms, with double beds, neatly furnished, can be procured for four adults, at the farm of the subscriber. Terms, $8 per week. The location of the house is very agreeable; plenty of shade; fine scenery; pure mountain air. Daily communication with New-York by steamboat. Address H. E., town of Esopus, Ulster Co., N. Y.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN and their wives, or single gentlemen, preferring to room together, can obtain good board and comfortably furnished rooms, with privilege of bath, in a pleasant location, and of easy access to cars and ferries, at No. 283 Union-st., between Court and Smith.

BOARD WANTED—FOR THE FALL, FOR A lady, infant and nurse, in Orange, Paterson or Passaic, N. J., or in Hastings or Tarrytown, N. Y.; family must be private and accommodations good. Address J. H. K. W., Box No. 174 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ROOMS AND BOARD FOR THREE gentlemen in a private family up town, between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th to 30th sts.; would pay $50 per month each for suitable accommodations; references exchanged. Address Box No. 4,523 Post-office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD FOR THE FALL OR Winter, a few choice rooms on Washington Heights; table good and prices moderate; convenient by boat and cars to the city. Apply at No. 29 Old-slip, City Weigher. Stabling if desired.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND wife in a private family, and pleasant location; apply, stating terms, which must not exceed $15 per week. Address R, Box No. 4,732 Post-office. Entirely satisfactory reference given.

WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN, LADY AND two daughters, three rooms and a sitting-room, with private table; neighborhood of the Academy of Music preferred. Address, stating terms, etc., H., Box No. 4,780 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN AND two daughters, in a private family preferred; above 14th-st. and between 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 5,284 Post-office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Where but few boarders are taken. Apply at No. 101 Willow-st. References required.

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen; the house and location most desirable. Apply at No. 186 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, with private table. Address, with references, H., Box No. 930 Post-office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name of MANN & BRUNDAGE, for the purpose of transacting a general Banking and Brokerage business in Government Securities, Bonds, Stocks, Gold, &c., at No. 38 Pine-st.
JOHN P. MANN,
MINTHORNE T. BRUNDAGE,
(Late Teller in Nassau Bank.)
NEW-YORK, Sept. 4, 1865.

New-Jersey Wire Mill,
Newark, N. J., Sept. 1, 1865.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of Hughes & Roberts, in the City of Newark, N. J., as wire manufacturers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. John Hughes retiring. The business will be carried on as before by HENRY ROBERTS, who will sign the firm name in liquidation.
JOHN HUGHES,
HENRY ROBERTS.

LEMUEL BEERS, OF THE FIRM OF BEERS, JUDSON & BEERS, has this day withdrawn from said firm, and the business will hereafter be continued under the name of JUDSON & BEERS.
LEMUEL BEERS.
ANSON JUDSON.
FREDERICK W. BEERS.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1865.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the name and firm of BORROWE, COSTER & DAVIS, for the purchase and sale of stocks, bonds, gold, &c., on commission, at No. 19 New-st.
SAMUEL BORROWE,
CHAS. R. COSTER,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 5, 1865. THOS. E. DAVIS, Jr.

WHITING & CO., MANUFACTURERS of paper hangings, have this day associated with them CHARLES L. YOUNG. The firm will hereafter be known as WHITING, YOUNG & CO.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., Aug. 17, 1865.

AN ARMY MEDICAL BOARD, TO CONSIST of Brevet Col. C. S. Tripler, Surgeon U. S. A., President; Brevet Lieut.-Col. H. R. Wirtz, Surgeon U. S. A.; Brevet Lieut.-Col. Anthony Heger, Surgeon U. S. A., and Brevet Major C. C. Lee, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., Recorder, will meet in New-York City, on the 20th of September next, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the United States Army, and of Assistant Surgeons for promotion.

Applicants must be between 21 and 36 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications must be addressed to the Surgeon-General of the army, stating the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth; they must be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

If the applicant has been in the service, he will send the testimonial of the chief medical officer, under whom he has served, and if in service at the present time, the application must be sent through the Medical Director of the respective department.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are now twelve vacancies in the Medical Staff.
J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-Gen. U. S. Army.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND
BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 13.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Sept 20.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 27.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct 4.
CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 11.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 18.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$132 50
Second Cabin Passage..........80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$112 50
Second Cabin Passage..........65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—The Cunard steamship TRIPOLI, Capt. HARRISON, will sail on WEDNESDAY, 13th inst. Cabin passage $80, gold or its equivalent. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S NEW LINE OF FIRST-CLASS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The first splendid vessels on this favorite route for the continent are the following:

WASHINGTON	3,204 tons	900-horse power
LAFAYETTE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
EUROPE	3,204 tons	900-horse power
NAPOLEON III	(Nearly ready)	1,100-horse power
ST. LAURENT	(Building)	Great power.
PEREIRE	(Building)	Great power.
VILLE DE PARIS	(Building)	Great power.

DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.
EUROPE..........A. DUCHESNE..........FRIDAY..........Sept. 15
LAFAYETTE or WASHINGTON, Oct. 13.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine for either class.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information apply to
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
At Paris, 12 Boulevard des Capucines, (Grand Hotel.)
At Havre, WM. ISELIN & CO.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)
NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
Calling at Queenstown to land passengers.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.
QUEEN	3,412	Grogan.
ENGLAND—building	3,430	
SCOTLAND	3,430	Trapp.
ERIN	3,310	Grace.
HELVETIA	3,315	Prowse.
PENNSYLVANIA	2,872	McNevin.
VIRGINIA	2,876	Lewis.
LOUISIANA	2,166	Hall.

Leaving Pier No. 47, North River, as follows:

LOUISIANA	SATURDAY, Sept. 2
PENNSYLVANIA	SATURDAY, Sept. 9
SCOTLAND	SATURDAY, Sept. 16

AND EVERY SATURDAY THEREAFTER.
The Cabin accommodations on board these steamers are unsurpassed, and the rates lower than by any other line.
Cabin passage, $90; Steerage, $30—payable in currency.
The owners of these vessels will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless Bills of Lading, having their value expressed therein, are signed therefor.
For freight or cabin passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

NOTICE.—THE NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S steamship PENNSYLVANIA, McNEVIN, Commander, for Liverpool, will sail from Pier No. 47 N. R., on SATURDAY, Sept. 9, at 12 o'clock M. precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11½ o'clock. WILLIAMS & GUION, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT Queenstown. The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF LIMERICK	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 6
CITY OF WASHINGTON	SATURDAY	Sept. 9
CITY OF MANCHESTER	WEDNESDAY	Sept. 13
CITY OF LONDON	SATURDAY	Sept. 16

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE,
BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers: First Cabin, $90; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold, or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE FOR CALIFORNIA.

VIA ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.
Lower Passage Rates commencing July 1, 1865.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., will despatch steamers semi-monthly, at noon, from the Company's new and commodious Pier, No. 43 North River, foot of Canal-st.
DEPARTURES.
Sept. 16..........OCEAN QUEEN..........SLOCUM,
(Connecting at Panama with Golden City.)
Oct. 2..........NEW-YORK..........TINKLEPAUGH,
(Connecting at Panama with Colorado.)
For freight or passage apply to
D. B. ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA on the 20th of every month, at reduced prices for September.

First Class,	Second Class,	Third Class,
$250.	$175.	$100.

The Central American Transit Company will dispatch from Pier No. 29, North River, the good steamship ERICSSON, Capt. A. B. LOWBER,
On WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at noon,
at the above low rates. For passage apply to
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam-packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on SATURDAY, 9th September, SATURDAY, 7th October.
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
☞ No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA—DIRECT.

The United States mail side-wheel steamship MORRO CASTLE, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The favorite steamer COLUMBIA will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave Sept. 28.

HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

NOTICE.—Change of sailing date. Hereafter the American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side-wheel steamers for the above ports on the 8th and 23d of each month. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, No. 26 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Regular United States Mail Line of first-class steamships.
GRANADA,
ALHAMBRA,
ANDALUSIA,
QUAKER CITY.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS will be dispatched promptly at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14 East River. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight or passage apply to
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The very fast and elegant steamship
QUAKER CITY,
W. H. WEST, Commander.
is now receiving cargo and will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 9.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st.
The steamship YAZOO, Capt. COUCH, leaves every SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
The steamship CREOLE, Capt THOMPSON, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock M.
Freight for all parts of North Carolina, the Upper Roanoke, and landings on the James and York Rivers, forwarded by Messrs. J. M. SMITH & BRO., at Norfolk, free of charge.
Excursion tickets issued at reduced rates.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE,
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR RICHMOND, CITY POINT AND NORFOLK.

GOES TO THE WHARF AT RICHMOND.
THE NEW AND ELEGANT SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS HATTERAS, PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 12 M. ALBEMARLE, BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations. Apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
Freight received on our covered pier, No. 36 North River, at all times during business hours. Goods consigned to our address promptly forwarded.

FOR MOBILE DIRECT.

Landing cargo at the wharf at Mobile without lighterage.
The fine steamship
LODONA,
H. R. HOVEY, Commander,
Will leave Pier No. 21 North River, foot of Fulton-st., for the above port on SATURDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely. For freight only, apply to
G. HENIEKEN & PALMORE, Agents,
No. 115 Broadway.

FOR WILMINGTON N. C. DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular weekly United States Mail Line.
TWILIGHT, SPICER, Commander.
EUTERPE, ELDRIDGE, Commander.
The new and elegant steamship EUTERPE is now receiving freight at pier No. 36, North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
Drafts available throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 86 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE—No. 41 Chambers-st.—Passports from the Department of State, indispensable to travelers, issued by A. C. WILMARTH, Room No. 28.

STEAM TO LONDON.—THE SPLENDID BRITish iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, Capt. WM. H. PINKHAM, will sail as above from Pier No. 3 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, at 2 P. M. For passage, at lowest rates, apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway. For freight, apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

SHIPPING.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.—The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MORNING STAR, H. NELSON, Commander, will leave on SATURDAY, Sept. 9, and the MARIPOSA, E. HOWES, Commander, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M., from the Company's Pier, No. 46 North River. For freight or passage apply to
JAMES A. RAYNOR, No. 10 Barclay-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The splendid steamship
STAR OF THE SOUTH
is now receiving freight at Pier No. 36 North River, and will leave as above on SATURDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.,
No. 141 Broadway.
The VICTOR follows.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Capt. BLANCHARD, will leave Pier No. 9 North River on SATURDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M. Passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $60. For freight or passage apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st., New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT.

STAR LINE.
SEMI-WEEKLY.
The first-class U. S. Mail Steamships:

AMERICA	LINDT, Commander.
CONSTITUTION	GREENMAN, Commander.
NEVADA	CARPENTER, Commander.
IDAHO	HOLMES, Commander.

The
AMERICA
will leave foot of Canal-st., North River, SATURDAY, Sept. 9, at 3 P. M. For freight or passage apply to
WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON,
No. 17 Broadway.
The CONSTITUTION will follow WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13. Messrs. BRIGHAM, BALDWIN & CO.,
Agents in Savannah.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
WEEKLY LINE.
VARUNA, WHITEHURST, Commander.
ARIADNE, CRARY, Commander.
The new, elegant and fast steamship VARUNA, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on THURSDAY, Sept. 14, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 141 Broadway.
Goods consigned to our address forwarded promptly.

FOR SAVANNAH DIRECT—PIONEER LINE.

The new and first-class steamship ZODIAC, E. M. BULKLEY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 11 North River, at 3 P. M. on SATURDAY, Sept. 9.
For freight or passage apply to
LEWIS L. JONES, No. 17 Broadway.
Agents in Savannah,
HUNTER & GAMMELL.

ONLY LINE OF BRITISH STEAMERS carrying passengers DIRECT to Great Britain.
ANCHOR LINE—STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL AND IRISH PORTS.

CALEDONIA	SATURDAY, Sept. 9.
UNITED KINGDOM	SATURDAY, Sept. 16.
HIBERNIA	SATURDAY, Sept. 23.

Cabins, $90, $80 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency.
F. MACDONALD & CO., No. 6 Bowling-green.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.

On and after Monday, June 5, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

7:30 A. M. via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga and Sharon Springs.

11 A. M. via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting with trains for Saratoga, Sharon Springs, &c., and at Chatham with trains for points East.

2 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting with trains for Saratoga.

4 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Troy with train for Montreal, with sleeping-cars attached.

4:40 P. M. via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with train for Lebanon Springs. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; sleeping-cars from New-York to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change. This train runs on Sundays.

10:30 P. M. via Hudson River Railroad; with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany and Troy with morning trains for North and West.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

CHEAP AND PLEASANT SUMMER TRAVEL.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
NEW-YORK TO CAMDEN,
from Pier 3, N. R., daily, at 10:45 A. M., connecting with trains for Red Bank, Long Branch, Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Tuckerton; and 4:15 P. M., for Highlands, Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Branch Port, Long Branch, Shark River, Farmingdale, Squampum, Bergen, Manchester and Tom's River. Fare to Long Branch, $1.

The splendid steamer JESSE HOYT will leave as above daily, at 10:45 A. M., for Camden direct, through in five hours. Fare, $2. Excursion tickets, good for 3 days, $3.

From Camden take the West Jersey Railroad for Cape May and all parts of West Jersey.

Tickets can be procured at all the offices of Westcott's Express, and baggage checked from residence to any hotel in Long Branch.

PERTH AMBOY & WOODBRIDGE R. R.

From foot of Cortlandt-st., New-York 7 and 10.
Leave New-York for Perth Amboy and Woodbridge—7 and 10 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5:40 P. M.
Leave Amboy—7:10, 8:45 A. M., 12 M., 3:55, 6:05 P. M.
Leave Woodbridge—7:25, 8:55 A. M., 12:15, 4:10, 6:20 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., via Pavonia Ferry:
7:00 A. M.—Day Express, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West. Connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:30 A. M.—Milk and Way Train, daily, for Otisville.
10:00 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, connecting with Lake Shore Railway.
4:00 P. M.—Way Train, for Port Jervis and Newburgh.
5:00 P. M.—Night Express for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
6:00 P. M.—Lightning Express, Daily, for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West; connects at Buffalo with Lake Shore and Grand Trunk Railways, and at Salamanca, with Atlantic and Great Western Railway.
8:00 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and West.
HUGH RIDDLE, General Superintendent.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent, N. York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.—On and after May 24, 1865, Trains will run as follows: Leave Flushing at 5:40, 6:50, 8, 9, and 11 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, 7 and 8 P. M. On Sunday, 8 and 10 A. M.; 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 11 P. M. Leave Hunter's Point at 6:10, 7:20, 8:30, 9:30 and 11:30 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30, 7:30 and 8:30 P. M. On Sunday at 9:20 and 10:40 A. M., 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; leave Flushing at 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 6 P. M. On Tuesday and Saturday nights at 12:10 A. M.
L. C. VOORHEES, Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:22 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. On Saturdays, 11:15 P. M. The 9:15 and 4:22 run through to Monsey. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

STEAMBOATS.

A NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE ARRANGEMENT FOR BOSTON AND EASTERN TRAVEL BY THE

STONINGTON LINE OF STEAMERS.

The great inside route, avoiding Point Judith, being the safest and quickest between Boston and New-York. The staunch and splendid steamer
COMMONWEALTH, Capt. J. W. WILLIAMS,
On TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS;
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Capt. J. C. GEER,
On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
at 5 o'clock P. M. from Pier No. 18 North River.

These boats are unsurpassed for comfort, strength and safety. State-rooms secured at the office, Pier No. 18, on board the boat, No. 76 Washington-st., Boston, and at the Providence Depot. First train from Groton at 2 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all trains East and North. Second express train at 4 A. M., stopping only at Kingston, Providence and Mansfield, arriving in Boston at 7½ A. M., giving passengers undisturbed sleep until 3½ o'clock. Third accommodation train at 7½ A. M., arriving in Boston at 12:45. Return trains leave Boston at 5½ P. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.

FOR SAUGERTIES,

Landing at Rhinebeck, Barrytown and Tivoli. The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. JOHN OSTERHOUDT, will leave New-York from the foot of Franklin-st., for Saugerties, EVERY WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 5 o'clock, and MONDAY at 3 o'clock P. M.
Landing Mondays also at Newburgh, Low Point, New-Hamburgh, Milton and Poughkeepsie.
Passage 50 cents to Rhinebeck and all landings below.

PLEASURE TRAVEL TO CATSKILL Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Lake Champlain, Montreal, Quebec and all points North and West via Hudson River. Day boats for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzen's Hotel Dock, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Steamboat C. VIBBARD, Capt. D. H. HITCHCOCK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; and the DANIEL DREW the alternate mornings, at 7:45 A. M., from pier at foot of Desbrosses-st., touching at 30th-st. pier, to receive passengers, at 8. Tickets sold on board and baggage checked for the West and North, making close and sure connections with the New-York Central and Northern Railroads. Baggage transferred without charge.

DAILY, FOR HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, Greenfield, Northampton, and other points, by rail, North, East and West of Hartford, and landing on the Connecticut River, steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, from Peck Slip, New-York, at 4 P. M. First class fare, $2; second class, $1 50. These boats have first-class stateroom accommodations. For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., N. Y. D. A. MILLS, Agt,
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDing at Cozzens, Cornwall, Newburgh, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park and Esopus, connecting with the Delhi and Ellenville stages. The new and elegant steamers JAMES W. BALDWIN, Capt. JACOB H. TREMPER, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; THOMAS CORNELL, Capt. DAVID ABBEY, Jr., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS; leaving New-York, foot of Jay-st., at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR WHITESTONE, GREENWICH AND NORWALK.—Steamer JOHN ROMER will leave Pier 22, E. R., Fulton Market Slip, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.; returning, will leave Norwalk at 8 o'clock A. M., landing at Greenwich at 9:15, arriving in N. Y. at 10:30.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Peck-slip daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads. Freight taken for Naugatuck and Housatonic Railroad. Fare 50 cents.

FOR HUDSON, CATSKILL, BRISTOL & WEST Camp—Steamer TRAVELER leaves foot of Harrison-st. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

DRY GOODS.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM,

BROADWAY, between Spring and Prince sts.
OPEN FROM SUNRISE UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK P. M.
100,000 CURIOSITIES, and daily increasing.
☞ The newest, cleanest, prettiest, most cheerful and airy lecture-room in America.
TALLEST GIANT and GIANTESS and LARGEST FAT WOMAN ALIVE.
PRETTIEST CIRCASSIAN GIRLS EVER SEEN.
BOHEMIAN GLASS BLOWERS.
STEAM GLASS ENGINES in operation.
J. PATTERSON, CHEROKEE INDIAN, BORN WITHOUT ARMS.
Prof. HUTCHINGS, LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7½,
MME. MARIE MACARTE,
In her classical scenes, entitled
THE PASSIONS.
Mr. W. B. HARRISON, Extemporaneous Singer.
A Grand Fairy Spectacular Eastern Romance, entitled the
CHILDREN OF CYPRUS,
With
GORGEOUS AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, COSTLY AND ELEGANT COSTUMES.
A GRAND MARCH,
by 24 BEAUTIFUL YOUNG LADIES.
Cosmoramas, Stereoscopticons, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Mammoth Turtle, &c.
ADMISSION TO THE MUSEUM AND LECTURE ROOM ONLY 30 CENTS.
Children under ten half price.
Reserved seats can be secured in private boxes or orchestra stalls.
☞ GREAT BULL-FROG SHOW MONDAY, Sept. 18.
Premiums for largest and smallest frogs.
"SEND ON THE FROGS."
CAT SHOW, Oct. 19. Premiums for finest specimens of Cats.

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Eleventh performance of the eminent artistes,
MR. AND MRS. CHAS. KEAN,
AND
BENEFIT OF
MRS. CHAS. KEAN.
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, 1865.
Will be presented, for the first time in this theatre, the tragedy of
KING LEAR,
from the text of Shakspeare.
King Lear..........Mr. CHAS. KEAN
Fool..........Mrs. CHAS. KEAN
SATURDAY MATINEE,
commencing at 1 o'clock.
KING LEAR.
SATURDAY EVENING..........Mr. FRANK DREW
Box office open from 8 till 4, when seats may be secured in advance.

BLITZ'S NEW HALL,

NO. 720 BROADWAY, (opposite New-York Hotel.)
ENTERTAINMENT EVERY EVENING.
Hundreds unable to gain admission.
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK.
Fourth week and continued success of
Signor BLITZ, Jr.,
the world-renowned Magician and Ventriloquist, with his 100 Learned Canary Birds.
Grand Matinée every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
Same performance as in the evening. Children 25 cents.

ON VIEW—NEHLIG'S "NIGHT AFTER BATTLE." Snedecor's Gallery, No. 768 Broadway. Free.

MEDICAL.

THOUSANDS ARE TIMELY SAVED BY Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY & CO., No. 195 Elm-st., New-York, without the use of mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st. Call, send or write.

A. M. MAURICEAU, PROFESSOR OF midwifery and operating surgeon, having over thirty years' successful practice in this city, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities and obstructions in females, without pain or exposure, with or without medicine. Can be consulted with the utmost confidence at his private office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or by mail.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health and circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family; a perusal of which will convince any lady of his thorough knowledge of her complaints. Every lady who has it is secure from danger and imposition. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail, by addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. Sold also at No. 1 Vesey-st., New-York; in Boston, No. 13 Court-st.

CHLORODYNE.—EARL RUSSELL HAS FAvored J. T. Davenport with an extract of a dispatch from Mr. Webb, H. B. M.'s Consul at Manila: "The remedy most efficacious (in epidemic cholera) has been found to be Chlorodyne; and with a small quantity I have saved several lives." Caution.—Chlorodyne.—Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Browne was undoubtedly the inventor; eminent hospital physicians of London prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, Jan. 13, 1864. It is affirmed by medical testimonials to be the most efficacious medicine for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spasms, Rheumatism, &c. No home should be without it. J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., London, sole manufacturer. Observe, none genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Stamp. Agent, J. S. ASPINWALL, No. 36 William-st.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY FOR GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

All sufferers from the above complaints, either of recent or long standing, are advised to use Blair's Gout and Rheumatic Pills. They can be relied upon as the most safe and effectual remedy ever offered to the public, and have been universally used in Europe for many years with the greatest success.

Prepared by PROUT & HARSANT, No. 229 Strand, London, England, and sold by their agents, F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., and by most druggists. Price $1 50 per box.

Her Majesty's Commissioners have authorized the name and address of "Thomas Prout, No. 229 Strand, London," to be impressed upon the Government stamp affixed to each box of the genuine medicine.

MEDICAL AND SURGICAL CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. R. COBBETT can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his conveniently-arranged suite of offices, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place. From Dr. C. being one of the oldest, and probably the only qualified physician and surgeon in this city who makes diseases of the genitourinary organs a specialty, he is thus enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, seminal weakness, nervous and general debility treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—Dr. C.'s diplomas, in his office, as member of the New-York University Medical College, and College of Surgeons, London. Office hours, 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

ADVICE TO MARRIED LADIES, WHO require a safe and certain remedy for removing obstructions, from whatever cause. Can rely upon the celebrated INFALLIBLE FRENCH FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS. No. 1, price $1 a box, to restore the monthly sickness in forty-eight hours, if of short standing; but obstinate cases, of long standing, may require No. 2, which are four degrees stronger than No. 1, and can never fail, are safe and healthy: price $5 a box. Sold at the principal office, No. 162 Chambers-st.; also at the druggist's, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail, with full instructions. Address Box No. 2 359 N. Y. P. O.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of syphilitic, mercurial and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured or no charge made.

MADAME GRINDLE, FEMALE PHYSICIAN, No. 6 Amity-place, can be consulted on all diseases of females. Medicines safe and certain to give relief. Convenient rooms for ladies who desire to remain during treatment; they may rely on a most skillful and eminent Female Physician, one whose study is to give the best satisfaction to her patients, and treats all female complaints with eminent skill, is sure to give relief in the most obstinate cases.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. ☞ Beware of imitations! Purchased directly of Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES of females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Send stamp for circular, and escape quackery. Office address No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York.

NO GROPING IN THE DARK AFTER reading that popular illustrated medical work entitled HUMAN FRAILTY. Price 25 cents. Mailed free everywhere by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 104 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal, New-York, where he may be consulted, as usual, from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores the vigor of youth in four days. Gives health, strength and vigor to the most shattered system. $1 a bottle. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Established in 1834.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read lists of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

A CARNIVAL OF FUN.
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
pronounced by the public and the press as
OUR GREATEST COMIC ARTIST,
every night in his two great rôles of
MAJOR DE BOOTS,
in Sterling Coyne's charming comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND,
and
TOODLES.

READ THE HERALD.

The season was inaugurated very brilliantly at this theatre last night by the appearance of Mr. J. S. Clarke as De Boots, in "Everybody's Friend," and as Toodles, in the play of that name. Notwithstanding the warmth of the evening and the unfavorable character of the weather for indoor entertainments, the house was crowded with an audience unquestionably metropolitan in character—an audience as daintily bonneted and gloved and as appreciative as any that the season will see. The reception of Mr. Clarke was enthusiastic—a full, free and satisfactory expression of the sentiment, the sympathy and the good will of the people. Round after round of cheers and applause greeted his first entrance, and he was called for at the close of every act. He responded at the end of the comedy by expressing, in a simple and sincere manner, the gratitude he felt for this reception, and by declaring that he had always endeavored to "discharge all his duties, professional and social, in an upright and conscientious manner." In both parts Mr. Clarke was in exuberant spirits, and, of course, irresistibly comical.

READ THE TIMES.

The season opened at this establishment last night under the most brilliant auspices. Mr. Clarke's reception was a perfect ovation, and so significant in its enthusiasm as to prevent him for a considerable time from proceeding with the business of the stage. When we were permitted, from the fervor of his reception, to calmly judge the merits of his performance, we have simply to state, that as Major De Boots he evoked, from the rising to the falling of the curtain, incessant bursts of laughter, and that he seemed, catching inspiration from the triumph of his reception, to have imparted to his personation even more vim and force than usual.

READ THE WORLD.

The audience, in size and fashion, sufficiently testified to the high estimation in which both the theatre and the "star" of the house is held. Mr. CLARKE was received with prolonged applause upon entering the scenes. He supported the rôle of the mouse-hearted militia man with irresistible humor, keeping the house in an almost continuous roar from beginning to end. There is an intensity about Clarke's comedy peculiar to himself—an intensity of gesture and facial expression that is productive of more merriment than is provoked by his speech. Not a limb or muscle of his little form but plays its part to perfection, where broad caricature is demanded. His grotesque attitudes, his outrageously comic faces, his ridiculous bearing and unique gait, go to make up a picture of awkward, self-sufficient humanity, not less effective in its way than a pencil satire by Leech, Gavomy or Mullen. The memory of De Boots' exhibition of the sample paper-hangings, and of his plucked up courage after suffering note tweaking at the hands of the bashful Icebrook, will live a thousand years if the present generation of play-goers can but produce a competent Methuselah. Of that immortal example of stupendous intoxication, "Toodles," it is needless to speak. No superior studies of the varying grades of "tight" can be found.

Doors open at 7½. Commence at 8 o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. BEGINS AT 8 O'CLOCK.

CONCLUDES AT 10:40.
Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY.
FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8, 1865.
The manager respectfully announces that in consequence of a previous engagement entered into with
THE RAVELS,
commencing Monday, Sept. 18,
he is compelled to announce, in the
VERY HEIGHT OF ITS SUCCESS,
THE LAST EIGHT NIGHTS
of the great Irish drama, by Dion Boucicault and E. H. House, Esqs. entitled
ARRAH NA POGUE;
OR, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.
Mr. T. H. GLENNY as SHAUN THE POST.
Miss JOSEPHINE ORTON as ARRAH MEELISH.
S. O. Burnett, D. E. Ralton, W. Scallan, Chas. Peters, W. N. Norton, J. W. Blaisdell, E. B. Holmes, T. E. Owens, W. H. Danvers, Mr. Nolan, Rendle, Miss Maria Maeder, Miss Mary Wells, &c.
The general production on a scale of
GREAT MAGNIFICENCE
ALL ENTIRELY NEW.
THIRD AND LAST GRAND MATINEE BUT TWO
OF ARRAH NA POGUE.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, AT TWO O'CLOCK.
Doors open at half-past one.
Seats secured six days in advance.

IRVING HALL.

THE BATEMAN CONCERTS
will commence on
MONDAY, SEPT. 11.
First appearance in America of the celebrated prima donna,
MLLE. PAREPA.
First appearance in America of
HERR CARL ROSA, Violinist.
First appearance in New-York of the young American pianist,
MR. DANNREUTHER.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA,
Composed of the best performers in this city, under the direction of
MR. THEODORE THOMAS.
Admission $1; reserved seats 50 cents extra.
Ticket offices at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibel's, stationer, No. 5 Wall-street, and at Irving Hall.
P. S.—Concerts at Irving Hall, Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday nights. At Brooklyn Academy of Music, Thursday evening and Saturday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

HERRMANN,
PRESTIDIGITATEUR,
has the honor to announce that he will commence on MONDAY EVENING, the 11th of September, a series of NECROMANTIC EASTERN DELUSIONS, constituting an entirely new programme, to be repeated every evening during the week. The ORCHESTRA OF THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC will be in attendance.
Admission 75 cents; reserved seats 25 cents extra. Family circle 50 cents. Private boxes from $6 to $12. The sale of tickets will commence on Thursday, Sept. 7, at the Academy of Music, and at Messrs. Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Pond's, No. 543 Broadway, and Root & Anthony's.

ITALIAN OPERA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Director..........MAX MARETZEK
The subscribers and public are respectfully informed that the regular season will commence positively
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 25.
Full particulars of the artists comprising the company, and the operas in preparation, will be given in Saturday's and Sunday's papers. MAX MARETZEK.

PRIZE BULL-FROG EXHIBITION

WILL OPEN
MONDAY, SEPT. 11,
AT
DODWORTH HALL,
Next door to Grace Church.
Already over
FIVE HUNDRED BULL-FROGS
Have been sent in as competitors in this
NOVEL AND UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT.
The loves and lives of the Bull-Frogs will be illustrated by a humorous lecture, which will also explain how Bull-Frogs have been persecuted for
"WEARING O' THE GREEN."
Admission to all parts of the house, 25 cents.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE WILL hold their 36th Annual Exhibition at the Armory on 14th-st., New-York, from Sept. 12, to Oct. 19. It will consist exclusively of *American Inventions, Manufactures, and Productions.* Manufacturers, Agriculturists, Horticulturists and others are solicited to contribute articles for Exhibition. No charge will be made for space. Inventors and Manufacturers of Machinery are particularly solicited to exhibit, as it is intended that the Exhibition shall be largely composed of Machinery in motion. Application for space should be made at once, in which should be stated the nature of the article, name and residence of exhibiter, and amount of space required. Machinery received as early as 1st Sept. Other articles from the 6th to 12th Sept. PREMIUMS of Gold, Silver and Bronze Medals, and Diplomas will be awarded. In the Agricultural and Horticultural Departments, Silver Cups and Plate will be awarded. Application may be made and circulars obtained by addressing "S. D. TILLMAN, Esq., American Institute, New-York." Articles for Exhibition must be directed to "J. W. CHAMBERS, Armory, 14th-st., New-York."

EXCURSIONS.

DAILY EXCURSIONS DOWN THE BAY.

Delightful Summer excursions by the favorite steamer JESSE HOYT, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 3 N. R., at 10:45 A. M., embracing a splendid sail through the Narrows and Lower Bay, past Forts Lafayette and Hamilton, &c., to Port Monmouth, and returning to New-York at 2:30 P. M. Fare for round trip, 50 cents. Children under ten years of age, half price.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE PEOPLE'S ANTI-MONOPOLY ICE COMPANY,
Office, No. 247 Broadway.

This company has been formed for the express purpose of protecting the citizens of New-York against the extortionate demands of the present ice monopoly, and are now receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the company. All stockholders will be furnished ice at half the price now paid by them to the monopoly. Consumers of ice are requested to send in their subscriptions to the stock immediately, in order to secure to themselves the full benefits of the company.

Persons using ice are invited to send or call at the office for circulars, giving full particulars.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
I. W. HARTWELL, Secretary.

ANNULAR (diamond) DRILL.

The Annular Drill Company of New-York are now prepared to furnish their machines, built in the most thorough manner, and unequaled for rapidity, economy and precision of work, and the simplicity, durability and cheapness of the machine for all purposes of mining, tunneling, quarrying and in blasting rocks.
The machines can be used by steam or hand-power, are easily handled, and can be operated at all angles.
For further particulars inquire at the office, or address
J. WALES, Treasurer, No. 10 Pine-st., N Y.

BUTTERFIELD'S OVERLAND DISPATCH COMPANY.

This company has established an express to Denver and Central City, Colorado Territory, and are now prepared to take freight and treasure at reasonable rates.
Apply at the office of the company, No. 68 Broadway.
WM. MARTIN, General Agent.

NOTICE.

OFFICERS' CLEARANCES PROMPTLY OBTAINED. LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE.
LEFFERTS, HOFFMAN & CO.,
Times Building, No. 40 Park-row.

CLEANLINESS!—A STOVE MOST BRILLIANTly polished in two minutes for less than one farthing. W. C. NIXEY'S celebrated registered black lead. A new domestic discovery. Cannot be wasted.

The advantages of this elegant chemical preparation are great saving of time, cleanliness of application, smallness of quantity required, and the prevention of waste, dust, and its destructive consequences. Further, it ultimately produces a pure metallic coating of a high degree of brilliancy and durability, reflecting both light and heat.

(See specimen on the sides of each block.)
Sold everywhere, in solid blocks, 1d., 2d. 4d. and 1s.
Works, No. 12 Soho-square, London. Agents wanted.

ANOTHER VETERAN GONE—WAR OF 1812.—Brothers, you are invited to follow the remains of your brother soldier, Capt. Thos D. Howe, to its last resting-place, from his late residence, No. 100 Orchard-st., THIS DAY (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., with the usual badge of mourning.
By order,
H. RAYMOND, Brig.-Gen.
I. M. PHYFE, Adjt. ABR. DALLY, Col.
See Herald.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Secretary Stanton and Montgomery Blair.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am a Unionist. I believe in the old flag, and respect all who try to give it strength or add to its glory. I despise traitors, and hate their apologists. I can brook the insolence of Copperheads, and other political opponents, but I cannot the attacks of nominal Unionists and pretending loyalists, on the active working men of the government; such attacks as it pleases Mr. MONTGOMERY BLAIR to make on Secretary STANTON and his colleagues of the State Department.

I am no personal friend of Mr. STANTON, never saw him, and never had aught to do with him, and am, therefore, under no obligations to praise him, but I do think that if there is any single man in this nation to whom the country is as much indebted as to any other man; aye, I go further, and say that if there is any one man to whom the country is more indebted for its present peace than to any other man in it, that man is the present Secretary of War; and it cuts me to the very quick to hear such men as the Ex-Postmaster-General stooping so low as to attack an official whose very position effectually shuts his mouth from a defensive reply.

Suppose Mr. STANTON has made mistakes? If he had made none, he would have been more than human; and as this is a human government, humanity can forgive mistakes of judgment. No loyal Union man to-day doubts the Secretary's intentions, and as motives are as much to be judged as results, let him go uncondemned if his intentions were not always crowned with successful results. But let it not be forgotten even by Mr. BLAIR and those who follow his lead, that in the one great, grand and paramount intention of Mr. STANTON, the result was successful—and that was, his fixed and unalterable purpose to have the old flag again wave over an unbroken Union; and that intention echoed and reëchoed by the people, and supported by strong arms and stronger hearts, has been, thank God, crowned with success.

Tried by this standard, the Secretary is blameless even before Mr. BLAIR. I venture to predict that if the (now) secret history of the War Department, under Mr. STANTON's administration, should ever be published, the country will be struck with admiration for the man whom it is now so popular to abuse.

I am inclined to think that the country does not properly appreciate the value of Mr. STANTON's energetic services on the day of Mr. LINCOLN's death.

At that moment the people were paralyzed with horror. Every man, every woman, yea, the very children, stood aghast with terror. Chaos seemed to be coming up from the abyss of treason. Disorder loomed in the near distance. Incipient revolution opened its assassin eyes on the capital. The oldest and most experienced member of the government lay at death's door. Fear seemed to stupefy all. At this terrible juncture, when minutes were as years, and hours as centuries, the War Secretary seemed to rise as a giant, and by his cool, clear and energetic conduct, the new President had, *within five hours of the death of his great predecessor, been sworn into office and* assumed the duties of the great place. That day's work should entitle Mr. STANTON to the nation's gratitude. The future historian will know the Secretary long after his calumniators have passed into oblivion. UNIONIST.

Rebel Prisoners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On the fourth page of your most excellent paper of to-day you make reference to "anonymous writers in British Journals," as endeavoring to create the impression that rebel prisoners in Northern custody experienced similar treatment to that bestowed on Union men at Andersonville. Thinking as little as any one of "anonymous" writers, "penny-a-liners," *et id genus omne*, should you consider this communication worthy of insertion, it is at your service.

From being on field duty from July, 1861, to October, 1862, as Surgeon of a regiment of this State, and my experience in both large and small hospitals and prisons since October, 1862, to August, 1865, gave me a most excellent opportunity of judging fairly and honestly how the rebel prisoners were fed and taken care of. In February, 1863, I was sent to St. Louis, Mo., and ordered to report for duty at the "Lawson," United States Army Hospital, then under the charge of Dr. C. T. ALEXANDER, Surgeon U. S. A., than whom no kinder-hearted Surgeon ever took charge of sick men. During my stay in the West, we received our own and the rebel wounded from Champion Hills, Vicksburgh, &c., from the series of brilliant successes accomplished in Gen. GRANT's campaign. Quite a number of rebels were put into one of the wards then under my charge, where the hospital record books to this day can be shown as to whether any difference existed between the treatment of our men and our enemies. They even had, to my certain knowledge, as had our men, tomatoes, (when ordered,) costing, at that time, five cents each. While under proper restrictions, food was brought them by their *numerous* friends, though I think the greater part of the clothing, absolutely required to cover their nakedness, was furnished by the United States Government.

While in St. Louis I had an opportunity of visiting the prisons, and invariably found the same impartiality in every case. In one instance I asked two or three of the men if they had enough to eat. "Yes," they replied, "and plenty; more even than we want." There were to me no skeleton forms visible in the prisons, though in the hospitals attached to them, there were few cases of extreme emaciation, the result of the most severe attacks of "chronic diarrhea," resulting from the miasma and exposure while lying along the borders of the bayous and levees on the lower Mississippi, but numbers of these recovered. Beef tea, stimulants of every kind, *pure air, and above all, the greatest attention to ventilation, removal of filth of all descriptions, and a rigid enforcement of bodily cleanliness*, tended, in my mind, to do as much toward curing them as if they had swallowed an apothecary's shop.

Let me now turn from St. Louis to Washington, whither I returned in August, 1863, and was ordered to duty at Armory-square Hospital. I was next transferred to Carver Hospital, near Columbia College, where my first rencontre with rebels was made in Washington. I had six in all to take charge of, and worse cases I scarcely ever saw. These men were in Ward No. 34. After these men had been washed, cleaned, heads combed, (a very necessary operation,) dressed, and had probably been under treatment for certainly not more than a week, I was surprised to find that (on one of my inspection-visits to see that all the meals were good and well cooked) all the food on two of the prisoners' plates was not consumed. I asked the reason, when they both replied: "We get more than we can eat at every meal." And as at this time Fall was coming on, I inquired if they were well enough clad—if they slept warm enough. Their answer was: "We get everything we want." These are facts, stubborn things, "which do not lie."

Sometime afterward I was sent to Lincoln United States Hospital for duty, where I learned there were two wards for rebel prisoners. As my turn came round for duty as Medical Officer of the Day, I necessarily had to visit these wards; I could hear of no dissatisfaction, no grumbling, though I failed to see any commissioned, non-commissioned officer or private standing over them to commit murder should they even hint that they were harshly treated. Here again, under certain restrictions, the men got what their friends from Washington brought them, if not interfering with their treatment. One patient in the Erysipelas Ward No 7, had (as it was ordered by the physician attending for him) 10 to 15 ounces of brandy per diem, with chicken broth, milk punch, beef tea, and everything which could be devised for strengthening exhausted nature!

During my term of service in Washington, I assisted at some operations in the Old Capitol Prison, but I saw no lack of food, in fact the prisoners looked more over-fed than half starved.

One case in particular came under my notice, a prisoner weighed 92 pounds, when brought in, and when he was exchanged he weighed 158. This looks like starvation.

In conclusion, let me tell the British anonymous writer that malice and lying are brothers, or very near akin, and if malice cannot do it, a lie may probably assist in consummating the job.

What I have stated are palpable facts, which can be substantiated in black and white, as well as by living (and I believe not lying) witnesses. Less cruelty and more cleanliness would alone have saved many a life.

Yours, respectfully,
A BRITSHER, BUT A LOVER OF TRUTH.
NEW-YORK, Thursday, Aug. 31, 1865.

The Long Island Railroad.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 4, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At last we have the verdict of the jury convened by the Coroner of Kings County, State of New-York, to inquire into the cause of the death of six human beings, slaughtered on the Long Island Railroad, to please or suit the whim and caprices of a conductor who was a tool in the hands of OLIVER CHARLICK, the king President of the Long Island Railroad. That jury have, by their verdict, (under what influence I know not,) distracted public opinion, and one of the jurymen has gone so far as to throw the blame on SANDS, the conductor of the express train, who is as guiltless of that sad catastrophe as I am, and in proof of which I herewith make my statement, which can be proven by at least ten of my personal acquaintances, who were on the cars the morning of the 28th of August, 1865, the day the catastrophe took place. The express train, while taking water at Islip Station, was seventeen minutes behind time. I remarked to SANDS, the conductor, that we should not catch the 10 o'clock boat from Hunter's Point to New-York. He and I compared watches, and we agreed in our time to a second. He remarked, he thought we would, but they would have to pull a very strong string to do it. We went on, stopping at Thompson and Deerpark Stations, and then started for Jamaica, and with, as was remarked by a great number of the passengers, a splendid run, reached there at 10:30 o'clock. Did not see the mail at Queens, where they should have been at 9:17, nor were they at Jamaica. Left Jamaica at 9:34, and the collision took place at 9:37. All of which, as I remarked before, can be, and was verified under oath by as good witnesses as there are in the world, and by men who were timing the train. Yet in the face of the evidence one of the jurymen has the foolhardiness to say it was the fault of SANDS, the conductor of the express train. It is my opinion that the verdict has been cooked to suit parties interested, and take from the shoulders of the really guilty parties the blame, and place it where it does not belong, and where an indictment by the Grand Jury would be quashed in a second. There is no passenger on the Long Island Railroad who has been more free to express his condemnation of the management thereof than I have, and no passenger who is hated so much, by President, conductor, engineer and baggage-men, as I am. But I am unwilling to have any one blamed when they are in the right, and I assert, in the very teeth of those of that Coroner's jury who attempt to blame SANDS, that neither he, nor any one connected with that train, were in the most remote degree responsible for that slaughter; and I further say, that not only the evidence taken there, but evidence that is procurable can be had, that would indict OLIVER CHARLICK, not, perhaps for this last catastrophe, but for general incompetency as a manager of railroads; and I am free to say that his vindictive feelings would carry him so far that the lives of every passenger traveling over his road would be but a straw to him, provided he could carry his own ends, and gain his point. I speak now from personal observation, and personal experience on the road. And there is not the slightest doubt in my mind that the verdict of the jury has been tampered with. I believe a citizen of this country has a right to express an opinion, without the fear of being indicted. I can refer OLIVER CHARLICK to certain conversations we have had in relation to his management of the Long Island Railroad that would not look well in print exposed to the public, nor place him in a very favorable light. If he is the God of the Long Island Railroad, and everything is subordinate to him, the sooner the traveling public know it the better; and that he is so I cannot deny, for this much I do know, that every employe on the road is but a tool in his hands, and when he cannot use them he throws them aside and gets new ones; and this extends to the newsboy who serves the passengers with the daily and weekly papers, (except the *Ledger*.) I now say, once for all, that to OLIVER CHARLICK the catastrophe is directly (as President and general manager) chargeable, and I, as a regular passenger on the Long Island Railroad, should like to have more assurance of my safety while on the road than I have at present. And I am satisfied that there is not a railroad in this country that has (even with their single track) more facilities of making rapid time, and without accident, than this same Long Island Railroad; but it must have good men at its head and good men on the cars; and for those good men they must pay good prices, and not let novices like RACE, the conductor of the mail at the time of t e smash, and imbeciles like CHARLICK, the President of the road, set aside an old experienced conductor like SANDS, or throw blame on him, when he is doing his duty and sticks to his post, and is the most clear-headed employe of the road at this writing.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully,
EDGAR E. HOLLEY.

Railroad "Accidents."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The numerous terrible accidents upon railroads, recently recorded in your columns, are enough to make every railroad traveler fearfully conscious of what may naturally enough be his own fate hereafter.

Among the results of "accidents" which are criminal, therefore is the lack of confidence in the management of all railroads, radiating in various directions (with cars running every day, and many times a day) from the city into the pleasant and picturesque inland.

And don't you think, Sir, that railroads which are well conducted, and trains which are run without accident, (arising from the simple fact that they are well-officered, well-"conductor"-ed, well-watched and well-tended,) don't you think that such roads, in these days of multitudinous and almost daily "murders," as you justly term them, deserve a word of "honorable mention?"

Now I have traveled daily for six years on the cars of the "Northern Railroad of New-Jersey," and not a single accident at *any* time has ever occurred to a single passenger on any of the twelve daily trains which traverse that road. To be sure, the guage is wide, the track level and the road strait; but what of that? If the management was remiss, if officers and employes were not watchful and faithful—not by fits and starts, but *always*—would this result have been attained?

No—and the *confidence* of the public it is, in the safety of the road, which has quadrupled the value of the real estate along the inward range of the Palisades from Jersey City to Piermont-on-the-Hudson, (soon to be extended to Nyack,) and peopled the lovely, varied and picturesque region with embryo, cities and upspringing villages.

"Honor to whom honor," say I, in these days of most outrageous railway negligence and criminality.

KNICKERBOCKER.

The Railroad Disasters.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Sept. 5, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You seem determined to make some impression upon the public mind regarding the inexcusable railroad and steamboat disasters that have occurred the past few months.

There is one point I have not seen dwelt upon, as I think its importance demands—the comparative ease by which one-half the railroad accidents may be prevented. It is well known that a simple contrivance has been in use on some railroads for some time, by which *every brake on every car* can be placed under the control of the engineer. I refer to "CREAMER's Patent Brake Attachment." There may be others. I have no interest whatever in any brake or brake attachment.

Referring to the late Long Island Railroad accident, where there was such a culpable negligence, and awful loss of life and limb, if CREAMER's brake attachment had been on the trains, with only the brakemen that were on the cars, *every brake might have been applied at once by each engineer, and the collision would not have occurred*, and consequently every life and limb spared. If this is so, and there is not a particle of doubt of it, why should owners and conductors of railroads be allowed to neglect such a precaution for the sake of saving a few hundred dollars? W.

Railroad Accidents—A Remedy.

GREENPOINT, Brooklyn, E. D., Sept. 1, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reading the accounts of the various railroad disasters within the last few days, I have been struck with the amount of ignorance displayed on the subject of the prevention of such operations.

What is required is simply *a brake attached to the engine, not operating on the wheels, but upon the rails*, worked either by a steam cylinder, which is the best way, or by a set of levers and a screw, which is the cheapest way.

This brake is in use on some of the Belgian railways, and also upon several English lines.

Its power results from the fact that the whole weight of the engine rests on two shoes of two or three feet in length each, which slide on the top of the rail.

This brake will stop a train at from four to five feet per mile per hour, according to the weight of the train. Thus a train moving twenty miles an hour would be brought to a stop in from 80 to 100 feet, and in this proportion for any other speed.

Now, Sir, if this brake were in use, there could be but two causes of railroad murders, namely;

1. The engineer would be drunk.
2. The engineer meant to run into the other train.

Very little time would be consumed, it appears to me, in finding which of these caused the occurrence, and punishment could be meted out to the offender before the next smash.

The brakes in common use (including CREAMER's safety brake) are, in a high degree, destructive of wheels, axles, axle-boxes and rails, and rather tend to increase than prevent these so-called accidents.

I do not advocate this brake from any selfish motive, for it is too old a device to be patentable.

JOHN F. SHEARMAN, Mechanical Engineer.

The Railroad Slaughters.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 4, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your correspondent "Justice" comes gallantly to the rescue of the railroad companies, and seems to think a little "Directors' grease" will heal up all the wounds inflicted by these legalized murderers. But, for one, I don't belong to his church. I contend that no amount of money will compensate me for the loss of my life or limb. What right have a corporation to place a value on my life. If it were left to my option, to-day, either to lose a leg and secure, say, $20,000 damages, or retain that necessary appendage and run the risk of acquiring a fortune by some less hazardous means, I should vote for the leg, and take the risk. It is not remarkable the indifference with which people generally look upon casualties of every discription when we consider how liable everyone is to suffer by the same. Our railroads are constructed by contract on a cheap and unsubstantial basis, incompetent and unreliable employes are placed upon their trains, accidents occur, people are murdered, no measures are taken to prevent a repetition of them, and yet we find persons willing to appear in defence of the assassins, heedless apparently of the fact that they themselves may be the next victims. If I were on a jury I would not vote a cent for damages to anyone suffering by a calamity of this kind until I see the people themselves rising in their might and demanding that the officers and directors of every railway corporation shall be held personally responsible for the lives and safety of passengers on their respective roads. In my last communication I gave evidence of inattention or indifference on the part of the New-Haven Railroad Company in not repairing a certain portion of their track on the Fourth-avenue. The papers have furnished us with another instance of the criminality of the same concern in running an express train from New-Haven to New-York at the rate of sixty-five miles an hour. There is not a road in this country (as they are at present constructed) that it is safe to travel over at a higher speed than twenty miles an hour. The passengers on the above-named train know this, and yet not a word of complaint is heard from them. Is life such a worthless thing? If it is, and we have got to die, let us have some easier mode of getting out of the world. I have many times taken passage on a small railroad in the State of Connecticut, and have often been tempted to protest against the excessively slow rate at which the trains on the same traveled. But recently, having occasion to walk some little distance along the said company's track, the wisdom of their policy appeared very plain. The worn-out ties, rusty rails, ill-regulated grades, and generally seedy condition of the road, the result of the speculations of some bankrupt contractor, caused me to murmur an inward blessing on the humane directors of that nameless company; and you can rest assured I shall not complain again, even if the speed should not exceed one mile in three hours. DEATH ON THE RAIL.

Taxation—What Should be Taxed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This subject, important to us all, being now discussed in your paper, permit me to suggest the taxation of an article which will produce more income than any one other article—the most of which income will be paid by foreign nations—and the burdens of the remainder will be more equally distributed on the poor and rich at home than any other tax, and a product which has been one of the great causes of the rebellion from the belief of its insane worshippers that it controlled the world and was king—Cotton. On that deposed monarch I would levy an excise of eight cents a pound, which would produce, taking the export of cotton in 1860, 1,767,683,338 pounds, as a test, at 8 cents per pound, is $141,404,876, all of which must come mainly from those two friendly Powers, Great Britain and France, as experience has shown that they cannot do without it; taking cotton at the average prices of the ten years preceding 1860, viz.; 12½ cents per pound, it would only make the cost to the foreigner 20½ cents per pound, which would be comparatively cheap, as the cotton mills are now active at 44 cents per pound.

The product of the excise at home, supposing we use 400,000,000 of pounds, would be $32,000,000, making the revenue from cotton alone over $173,000,000.

There is another consideration besides the raising of revenue, which is this, to endeavor to pluck up from the deep the remnants of our decayed commerce. With the exception of the Circassian, we have not a steamer on the route between us and Europe; of 300 vessels in the Brazil trade in 1860 only 30 are left. Mr. COBDEN stated in the House of Commons that over 390,000 tons of our ships had been transferred to the British from 1861 to 1863; and I am willing to state that when our tonnage returns come in from the Treasury Department, that they will show a falling off of 1,500,000 tons from the return of 1861; what then is the plan of raising the almost dead? It is this: develop and increase the export of cotton goods of our own make; it can be made the largest export in amount of any article of manufacture, as I will try to show, and how it is to be done.

Of the vast exports of England, manufactured cotton takes the first place, it being £50,000,000, equal to $222,000,000, one-third of the whole export of that nation. Our export of cotton manufactures has never exceeded $9,000,000, and we are the producer of the best quality of raw cotton, the price of which to a great extent controls the prices of other cottons, as has been proven in the late rebellion. Great Britain is enabled by this great export of manufactured cotton to accumulate balances in the West Indies, South America and Asia, which she sells to us to pay for our tea, coffee and sugar.

My plan for changing that trade is, that the law should be that the 8 cents per pound of excise on cotton should be returned to the exporter of the cotton manufactures, thus enabling him to go into the foreign market two and two-thirds cents cheaper per yard in the cost of the raw cotton than the foreigner, at an average. So cotton manufacturers have informed me.

Then with proper postal communications of our own, the same as those of Great Britain, and which we hope the new line to Brazil is the beginning, we should be informed of the wants of foreign markets and be able to supply them.

"Veteran Observer" has pointed out through your columns some of the ways by which Great Britain has monopolized the trade of the world. Let us copy a leaf of her book. We have a hard task before us, as Great Britain has now possession of the foreign markets, and every one knows the difficulty of overcoming what is called "the good will of a business; but let us try;—"faint heart never won fair woman."

Some may say that 8 cents per pound is too high an excise. I meet this by saying that it is not near so high an excise as that on whisky. Whisky and cotton were two of the great causes and supports of the rebellion; let them pay for it,

I suppose that there can be no objections to the views I have advanced, excepting those in favor of British interests, of which there has always been, and still is, many among us; but the proceedings of LAIRD, LINDSAY and others, backed as they have been by the British, have diminished their number.

It is proper to state that my estimates of receipts are based on former productions, which of course have largely fallen off. When the time arrives, which I hope will be soon, that the product comes back to its old amount, the receipts will be as I have pointed out.

G. W. B.

"Plain Dinners."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was quite amused by reading of the trouble your correspondent, "Live and Let Live," has in getting what he is pleased to call a "*plain* dinner." Is ice-cream a necessary part of a *plain* dinner? He, a "consumer of limited income," and must have ice-cream for dessert! Now, I am a business man; my office is near Broadway, below Canal-street; I have a good income, and always eat a *good* dinner, not a plain one, and I know of several eating-houses in my vicinity where such a dinner can be had. The house where I dine is patronized by merchants, (many of whom I *know* have incomes of over $20,000 per year,) salesmen, clerks and business men generally, and here is what *I* pay for a *good* dinner—good and all I can eat besides: Beefsteak, 25 cents; tomatoes, succotash or other vegetables, 10 cents; glass of cider, 10 cents; peach pie, 10 cents; half a melon, 10 cents; bread, butter and potatoes free; total, 65 cents, and all of the best. This is at no sixpenny eating-house, recollect. "Live and Let Live," quotha! No wonder times are hard, when men of "limited incomes" are so green that they don't know enough to go to a respectable eating-house to dine, but must patronize some gilded ice-cream saloon, frequented mostly by people of *doubtful* reputation, and country cousins, who may be pardoned for not knowing any better place to go to. Most of the complaints of "hard times" are from people who don't know how to get the worth of their money. I say that man is a consummate fool who will undertake to say that one cannot get a plain dinner in New-York for less than $1 50! Such men illustrate the truth of the adage, "a fool and his money is soon parted." MERCHANT.

Extortion in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Sept. 5, 1865.

To aid you in your laudable efforts to put down extortion on all sides, I beg to offer for comparison with New-York prices the following statement.

I was in Philadelphia yesterday, and went with my son to a large, handsome restaurant on Chestnut-street, near Fourth. We had each separate dishes of fish, reed birds on toast, potatoes, large slices of remarkably fine melon, bread and butter, and a glass of ale for myself, and the cost was *ninety cents!*

I don't know a restaurant in the lower part of town where so much tidiness and neatness could be found as in the one I speak of. It was sweet, clean, cool, inviting. As for prices, I would think *twice* the above amount for the same dishes a cheap get-off here. On the score of cleanliness in our eating-houses, the less said the better. Yours, J. S. M.

Cane Seats for City Cars.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Sept. 2, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

There is much complaint in regard to the seats in our omnibuses and street cars, on account of the danger of infection. It could be remedied by substituting cane seats, or wood slat seats, which would be better, like the Fulton Ferry-boats.

Please broach this subject in your paper. It may do a great amount of good. A CITIZEN.

Contribution from a Stranger.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Allow a non-resident of your city to contribute his mite (two dollars) toward the support of the family of Policeman WALKER, recently murdered in your city. I have not been in New-York since 1861, having been in the service from the commencement of the war, but am satisfied your police system is the best in the country. It seems, however, to lack one thing: a system of pensions for those disabled, or annuities to the families of those killed in the service. Policeman WALKER as truly died in your defence, as did any Union soldier in defence of his country. It requires at least as much physical courage to do one's duty as a policeman, as it does to face the enemy in battle. The danger I consider greater. Then why should not this patriot's family receive a pension from those in whose defence he fell, and not be compelled to rely upon the few dollars that may be raised by voluntary contributions during the brief period his fate is fresh in the public mind? VETERAN RESERVE CORPS.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., Aug. 23.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

The Great Trotting Match at the Fashion Course, Long Island, for $5,000, Between Gen. Butler and the Long Island Pet, Dexter—The Latter the Winner in Three Straight Heats.

IMMENSE ATTENDANCE AND GREAT EXCITEMENT—TIME—2:26½, 2:24½, 2:22½.

The long anticipated match between these two renowned champions of the trotting turf came off at the Fashion Course yesterday. As might have been anticipated from the fame of these two contestants for trotting honors, the attendance not only of the patrons of this department of sport, but those who are unused to put in an appearance at reunions devoted to trotting purposes, was unusually large. The manager of the track had perfected all necessary arrangements for the occasion. The trains, special and ordinary, were, for a wonder, run on time, and no complaint was made of a dereliction of duty either on the part of the railroad employes or the management of the track. A large force of the Metropolitan Police was present, and the utmost order and decorum prevailed throughout. It is pleasant to record facts so much to the credit of the management, for in by-gone years the contrary was the rule rather than the exception. But racing and trotting have within the past year or two taken a new start; and henceforth we anticipate seeing nothing but well-ordered and well-managed meetings, which condition the public mind and feeling will inevitably regulate.

The great match whose result is recorded had occupied public attention for two or three weeks prior to its decision. Perhaps no trotting match which has taken place in years has involved so large an investment—not in the customary trotting exchanges, not in the usual haunts of sporting men, but among our merchant princes and bankers of Wall-street, the club-houses and leading hotels, where the money has been heavily and quietly put on, without the talk and display which usually attends the financial arrangements of the trotting turf. This indicated a deep and widespread interest in the result, and it took it out, comparatively, of the hands of those who make trotting rather a business than, as it should be, a pleasant pastime. The conditions of the race left it to the option of the contestants "to go as they please," or, in other words, under saddle, in harness or to wagon. The knowledge of the recognized superiority of *Butler* as a saddle horse, and the presumption next akin to a certainty that he would select that rig, necessarily made him the favorite. His opponent, *Dexter*, on the contrary, one of the newest aspirants for trotting honors, had few friends who would support his ability to contest a race with *Butler* under the saddle—so few indeed that it was deemed next akin to a foregone conclusion that *Dexter* would give *Butler* the advantage of going under the saddle, whilst he trotted in harness. But the ways of trotters and trotting men are incomprehensible, and the present is no exception to the general rule.

We will do the trainers of both horses the justice of saying that all that art, skill and tact could devise to bring their horses in superb condition to the score, was accomplished; and certainly the gallant black *Butler* and the equally game *Dexter* never met the judge's eye in more ripe and ready condition. Both were pictures. Perhaps, to a horseman's eyes, knowing his peculiarities, *Butler*, the too prettiest, for his coat shone like black satin, and he lacked that gaunt and barebone look, under which condition, it will be remembered, he has achieved his best trotting results. The casual observer, or the mere amateur, would at once have selected the "contraband" in preference to his rival, who was *de facto* brought down to bone and muscle, without an ounce of superfluous flesh about him.

The financial fluctuations of the morning were of the most extraordinary and incomprehensible description. *Butler* opened as the favorite at odds of 100 to 70 in his favor, but in an hour the scheme was reversed. *Dexter* came in with a rush, and 100 to 80 was freely offered on him, the layers being far more abundant than the takers. These odds were reduced prior to the start, with the knowledge that *Dexter* would go under the saddle, and 100 to 60 ruled in his favor until within a few minutes prior to the start, when 500 to 200 was laid on *Dexter*, and definitely fixed his closing price.

SUMMARY.

Fashion Course, Long Island, Thursday, Sept 7. Match for $5,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to go as they please.

Hiram Woodruff names br. g., Dexter, (Murphy)	1	1	1
S. McLaughlin names blk. g. General Butler, (Dobell)	2	2	2

TIME.

FIRST HEAT—Quarter, 0:35½; half mile, 1:12; mile, 2:26½.

SECOND HEAT—Quarter, 0:36¾; half mile, 1:13¾; mile, 2:24½.

THIRD HEAT—Quarter, 0:36¼; half mile, 1:11; mile, 2:22½.

THE RACE.

FIRST HEAT.—After one or two false attempts, a good start was effected, *Butler* getting off with a slight lead, which he increased to three lengths at the turn, and maintained to the passing of the quarter pole. Down the back *Butler* broke up, and *Dexter* took the lead; but at the half-mile they were neck and neck; but at the three-quarter *Dexter* settled down to a good square trot, and led *Butler* a length, continuing it round the lower turn and up the home stretch, and winning easily by a length and a half, *Butler* going off his feet badly within a few yards of the score.

SECOND HEAT—Betting 500 to 150 on *Dexter*. *Butler* had the advantage of the start, by a length which he increased to three in making the turn and passing the quarter, and down the back it was concluded he would put in the heat; at the half mile he led two lengths, and passed the three quarter pole the same distance in advance of his adversary, coming into the home stretch the apparent winner of the heat, but half way up, he broke badly, and *Dexter*, catching him was landed the winner in the final struggle by a neck.

THIRD HEAT.—Betting 100 to 20 on *Dexter*. *Butler*, as before, got off with the lead, heading his opponent two lengths at the turn; there was no alteration past the quarter and down the back-stretch to the half mile, where *Dexter* began to close, and continued to press the black gelding into the home-stretch, where he went all to pieces and suffered *Dexter* to come home the easiest of victors of the heat and race.

Destitution and Suicide.

A WIDOW POISONS HERSELF AND HER INFANT—BOTH ARE FOUND DEAD IN BED.

On the 1st of the month a widow, who gave her name as Mrs. BEATTS, and said that her husband had fallen in battle, hired from Mr. WILLIAM E. BRINKERHOFF, agent for the tenement-houses in Eighth-street, between Avenues B and C, a cheap room, with bedroom adjoining, on the fourth floor of No. 335 Eighth-street. Having moved her scanty furniture into her new apartments, Mrs. BEATTS was scarcely seen again by her neighbors, and they learned little of her history or condition in life beyond the fact that she was manifestly nearly destitute, and had a babe about one year of age. But last evening one of the tenants of the fourth floor, not having seen Mrs. BEATTS since Tuesday morning, bethought herself of the key-hole in Mrs. BEATTS' door, and, looking therein, saw that the door had been locked on the inside and that the key was yet in the lock. This circumstance roused suspicion; and when repeated calls had failed to draw any reply from the inmates of the room, the neighbors' suspicions became confirmed, and they burst the door. Everything in the seven-by-nine apartment which the poor woman had used as an apology for a sitting-room was found arranged with scrupulous neatness; there was, however, little to be arranged. But no person occupied the room, and all was silent.

A glance at the bedroom unraveled the mystery, for there lay the mother, dead in her bed of straw, with her dead child lovingly clasped in her arms. The bodies were much swollen, as if from poison, and it is the opinion of those that have seen them that the mother, who had consumed the last morsel of food in her abode, and probably pawned her bed-clothing and wearing apparel until she had scarcely anything more to pledge, had poisoned herself and child rather than ask alms of the alms-givers. Mrs. BEATTS was about 40 years of age. An inquest, which is to be held to-day, may disclose something of her history.

Fires.

ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP FULTON.

The New-York, Southampton and Havre Steamship Company's steamship *Fulton*, lying at the East Tenth-street pier, narrowly escaped destruction by fire yesterday afternoon. It is reported that several employes in the engine-room were sportively throwing balls of cotton waste at each other, and that one of these upset a lighted benzine lamp, from which a heap of shavings took fire. The flames were extinguished with trifling damage.

IN HARLEM.

At about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mr. JULIUS HALPIN's shanty, in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, was destroyed by fire.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

OCEAN YACHT RACE.—An ocean race is to come off on the 11th between the *Fleetwing*, owned by Mr. GEORGE A. OSGOOD, and the *Henrietta*, owned by Mr. JAMES G. BENNETT, Jr., two of the largest yachts in the United States. It will be the first ocean race this side of the Atlantic. The yachts are to start at noon of the 11th, from the lightship, off Sandy Hook, and sail to and around the light off Cape May, and back to the starting-point. This match is to be sailed by the regulations of the New-York Yacht Club, with the exception that no difference of tonnage is to be allowed, and that one or two topsails can be used in heavy weather, if they be required. Immediately after this race another is to be run on the 15th inst. between the *Restless*, a very fast schooner yacht, and the *Henrietta*, from Sands' Point to New-London. Other ocean races are in contemplation.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—HENRY BREWER, a young German who was thrown from his cart, the vehicle having collided with a Second-avenue car, on Grand-street near Chrystie, died at the New-York Hospital yesterday morning. An inquest will be held by Coroner WILDEY this morning.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COLLISION.—Suits for damages have been commenced by several of the persons injured in the late collision on the Long Island Railroad. Messrs. EDWIN JAMES & THOMAS DUNPHY have been employed as counsel for the claimants.

FELL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—Mr. JOHN CONNELL, a carpenter, fell from a third-story scaffold in Eighty-fourth-street, yesterday afternoon, and having been seriously injured, was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

THE ROOMS OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association of Brooklyn, located on the corner of Fulton-avenue and Gallatin-place, were opened last evening. An immense audience was present. Mr. WM. EDSALL, the president, occupied the chair, and addresses were made by Rev. H. W. BEECHER, Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER, and others. There was also vocal and instrumental music—the piano being furnished by Messrs. SAWYER & THOMPSON. The rooms are elegantly fitted up and capable of accommodating not only the association, but others who desire to attend their meetings.

THE NINETEENTH WARD OF BROOKLYN.—Supervisor FREDERICK SCHOLES, of the Nineteenth Ward, furnishes the following information in regard to the number of houses in that ward: 1855, 602 houses; 1860, 705 houses; 1864, 866 houses; 1865, 905 houses. These figures are taken from the assessment rolls in the collector's office. The returns of the enumerators of the last census show that there were 672 houses in the Nineteenth Ward. The assessors count 905, showing somewhat of a difference.

ARREST OF ALLEGED HORSE-THIEVES.—Two men, named JOHN ZIMMER and FRANK MCNALLY, were arrested on Tuesday last by Detectives FROST, WONDERLY and VAN SAUN, on the charge of stealing horses from the premises of Mr. HOWELL, in the town of Hempstead, L. I. The accused were taken to Hempstead, where they were committed by the justice of the place to await the action of the Grand Jury of the Queen's County Court of Oyer and Terminer.

MARRIAGE IN THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.—THOS. J. FENNER and MARY L. MCGINNESS were married by Mayor WOOD yesterday afternoon, at his office in the City Hall.

Williamsburgh.

DEATH FROM ALLEGED CRUEL TREATMENT.—At 11:30 o'clock on Wednesday night a man named GEO. H. PARKER, residing at No. 267 South Third-street, E. D., died, as alleged from maltreatment received on board the steamship *Ocean Queen*, on which ship he had been employed in the capacity of steward. The widow of deceased, ELIZA PARKER, yesterday made the following statement to Coroner BARRETT: "My husband was steward on board the steamship *Ocean Queen*; on the 1st of August he sailed in her for Aspinwall; on the 25th he returned home and seemed very unwell; he told me that one of the engineers of the steamer had knocked him down for some trifling cause, and in the fall he nearly fractured one of his legs; on the 26th he went on board the steamer for the purpose of collecting some money due him; he came home that night suffering severely, and said that he had been beaten again by the engineer, and other parties on the steamer; since that time he had gradually sank, frequently vomiting violently; he would not permit a physician to be sent for, but obtained medicines at a drug-store in Myrtle-avenue; he died at 11:30 o'clock last night." The coroner thereupon directed Dr. CREAMER to make a post-mortem examination, which he did yesterday afternoon, the result of which will be laid before the inquest on Monday evening next.

INDECENT ASSAULT ON A LITTLE GIRL.—Yesterday, a boy named FRANK CELLARS was taken before Judge DAILEY, charged with committing an indecent assault on the person of his little niece, in Meeker-avenue, on the last Saturday in July. The mother of the child testified that she caught the boy in the act. The little girl is only two and one-half years old; the boy sixteen. The examination was adjourned to Wednesday, the prisoner giving bonds in $2,000 for his appearance at that time.

ARREST FOR PASSING BAD MONEY.—A woman named JANE DONNELSON was yesterday arrested in Vandam-street, New-York, by Officer LYON, of the Forty-fifth Precinct, on a charge of passing a $1 bill altered to a $50 on Mr. PATRICK MCCORMACK, of No. 367 First-street, E. D., in June last, in payment for a mocking-bird. She will have an examination before Judge DAILEY this morning.

BITTEN BY A FEROCIOUS DOG.—Last evening, a little girl named CHRISTOWE, two years old, whose parents reside at No. 44 Tenth-street, E. D., was attacked by a ferocious bull-terrier, and had three fingers nearly bitten off. The dog belonged at No. 240 South Fourth-street, and was shot by its owner.

[Advertisement.]

Why is SOZODONT for the teeth, like the enemies of the Great Mogul?

Because it is a foe to Tartar.

[Advertisement.]

NEW AND EXQUISITE MUSIC.—"We Never Can Forget it," or the Memories of Andersonville Prison Pens, by HENRY TUCKER, 30 cents. Do not fail to get this exquisite song, just published by W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway. Mailed free.

[Advertisement.]

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

Without spectacles, doctor or medicine. Pamphlet mailed free on receipt of ten cents. Address E. B. FOOTE, M. D., No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Manhattan, from Vera Cruz.—F. Sisas, W. F. Sisas, T. Escalle, Mrs. Escalle and infant, Paul Holder, Godfrey Malm, Rev. P. Magegnotter, Mr. Girard, Wm. Fleming, A. Canal, R. Smith, John Riley, John R. Rorey, J. M. Collins, E. Mitchell, John Pasco, N. Logmond, J. Ausberg, Joseph Esty. From Havana—Mr. and Mrs. G. Bonelly, F. Capetilla, J. M. Pastorizo, Miss E. Tier, Y. Sanchez, Mrs. R. Crespo and 3 children, Mrs. L. Crespo and infant, Miss R. Kruger, Miss V. Kruger, J. Inuquera, Capt. Girard, Mrs. Crossman, Mrs. F. Brown, J. Tapeko, C. Fruhstuck, A. L. Villairceucis, R. Costales, J. Kruger, John Comstock, V. Aman, J. Alvarez, F. P. Panada.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 34 | Sun sets....... 6 23 | Moon rises.. 8 21

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 29 | Gov. Island.10 18 | Hell Gate....11 40

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Sept. 7.

Cleared.

Ships Star of the West, (Br.,) Perry, Liverpool, S. Thompson's Nephew; Water Witch, (Br.,) Hutchins, Bermuda, McColl & Frith; Prinz Albert, (Hamb.,) Plump, Hamburg, via Philadelphia, Sloman & Edye.

Barks Ocean Steed, (Br.,) Silnen, Tupper & Beattie; Indian Belle, Spates, Little Bras d'Or, Brett, Son & Co.; Trinidad, (Brem.,) Kostler, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Rachel, Mitchell, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Starlight, (Br.,) McDonald, Halifax, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Sympathie, (Hol.,) Bakema, Amsterdam, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Maple Valley, (Br.,) Waycott, Cow Bay, Jed Frye & Co.

Schooners Virginia, Bearse, Boston, S. W. Lewis & Co.; Horton, (Br.,) Wallace, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Maxon Rogers, Watts, Baltimore, M. Bedell.

Sloop Blackstone, ——, Providence, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Neptune, Brown, New-Orleans and S. W. Pass Aug. 28, with mdse. to Neptune Steamship Co. Left schr. Marine, anchored inside the Bar. 1st inst., off Tortugas, saw steamship Glaucus; off Sand Key, steamship Herman Livingston; off Sombrero Light, steamship North Star, all bound S. 4th, saw steamship Charles Thomas, bound S. 5th, steamship Thames, hence for Apalachicola.

Steamship Victor, Gates, New-Orleans Aug. 31, S. W. Pass Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Sept. 1, saw steamship Mariposa, crossing the bar, bound for New-York; saw steamship Concordia, aground near the bar, and ship Light of the Age, aground near the bar; passed steamers Meteor and John Rice, 4 miles from the bar, bound for New-York. 2d, 110 miles N. W. from Tortugas, exchanged signals with steamer Atalanta, for New-York.

Haytien war steamer Geffrard, Ravigneau, Hayti 16 ds., via Beaufort, N. C.

Steamship Hatteras, Parrish, Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Yazoo, Couch, Richmond and Norfolk 24 hours, with mdse. and passengers to G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamship Manhattan, Maury, Vera Cruz Aug. 28, via Havana Sept. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. A. Whitney.

Steamship Patapsco, Neff, Mobile 7 ds., with cotton to J. R. Reeves.

Steamship Western Metropolis, Hilton, New-Orleans 7 ds., with mdse. to W. H. Robson & Co.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Spencer, London and Isle of Wight July 25, with mdse. and 243 steerage passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Had 4 deaths on the passage. Experienced a continuation of light winds and calms; have been 6 ds. W. of Nantucket.

Ship Villafranca, Anderson, London and Plymouth July 17, with mdse. and 253 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Son—all well.

Ship Ferdinand, (Brem.,) Christophers, Bremen 49 ds., with mdse. and 292 passengers to Kremmelburgh & Co.

Bark Fort de France, (Fr.,) Dechamp, Martinique 18 ds., with sugar to Baetjer and De Vertu.

Bark G. W. Roosevelt, Harriman, Guantanamo, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar to J. E. Ward & Co.

Bark Luise Wichards, (Prus.,) Wilde, Bordeaux 48 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Had light head winds and fog; had pilot on board 12 days.

Brig Union, (Br.,) Loomer, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig F. H. Parker, McNeilly, Cow Bay 20 ds., with coal to D. R. De Wolf & Co. On the 6th inst., while coming through Hell Gate, was run into by schr. Boundary, carrying away rudder wheel and boat, and doing other damage.

Brig Bounding Billow, Dexter, Old Harbor, Jam., 22 ds., with logwood to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Albert Dexter, Wood, Savanilla and Santa Martha 25 ds., with fustic, coffee, &c., to M. J. De Pumarejo.

Schr. Boundary, Young, Machias, with timber and laths to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. G. T. Hubbard, Soper, Baltimore 7 ds., with to Long Island Railroad Co.

Schr. Gen. Knox, Ford, Cow Bay 24 ds., with coal to Yates & Porterfield.

Schr. Orient, Thompson, South River, N. C., 4 ds., with timber to master.

Schr. Anita Damon, Forney, Bangor 6 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Susan Taylor, Lord, Foley's Landing, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. A. Hayden, Smith, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Joe Rogers, Russell, Hartford, for Troy.

Schr. Sarah, Stillman, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

Schr. Fred. Warren, Robinson, Providence.

Schr. Senator, Burdick, Providence.

Schr. Mary, Halloway, Providence.

Below.

Ship Hemisphere, Beamson, Liverpool July 12.
U. S. bark Release, from Beaufort, N. C.
Br. brig Portsmouth, Cienfuegos.
Brig Iried.
Brig C. M. Tinker.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Sept. 7—Arr. steamer Metis, from New-York; ship Garnett, from Calcutta.

Spoken, &c.

Golden Fleece—bark, from New-York for Barbados, Sept. 1, lat. 36, lon. 70.

Gen. Grant—ship, from Calcutta for Boston, May 15, lat. 2 S., lon. 4 E.

Rossea—brig, of Liverpool, N. S., from Trinidad, Cuba, for New-York, Aug. 24, lat. 23, lon. 84.

Samuel C. Grant—ship, from New-York for Liverpool, June 2, lat. 23 S., lon. 59 E.

WOMAN.

Females, owing to the peculiar and important relations which they sustain, their peculiar organization, and the offices they perform, are subject to many sufferings and ailments peculiar to the sex. Freedom from these contributes in no small degree to their happiness and welfare, for none can be happy who are ill. Not only so, but no one of these various female complaints can long be suffered to run on without involving the general health of the individual, and ere long producing permanent sickness and premature decline. Nor is it pleasant to consult a physician for the relief of these various delicate affections, and only upon the most urgent necessity will a true woman so far sacrifice her greatest charm as to do this. The sex will then thank us for placing in their hands simple specifics which will be found efficacious in relieving and curing almost every one of those troublesome complaints peculiar to the sex.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

Hundreds suffer on in silence, and hundreds of others apply vainly to druggists and doctors, who either merely tantalize them with the hope of a cure, or apply remedies which make them worse. I would not wish to assert anything that would do injustice to the afflicted, but I am obliged to say that although it may be produced from excessive exhaustion of the powers of life, by laborious employment, unwholesome air and food, profuse menstruation, the use of tea and coffee, and frequent childbirth, it is far oftener caused by direct irritation, applied to the mucous membrane of the vagina itself.

When reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most painful to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so largely affect the life, health, and happiness of woman in all classes of society, and which, consequently, affect, more or less directly, the welfare of the entire human family. The mania that exists for precocious education and marriage, causes the years that nature designed for corporeal development to be wasted and perverted in the restraints of dress, the early confinement of school, and especially in the unhealthy excitement of the ball-room. Thus, with the body half clothed and the mind unduly excited by pleasure, perverting in midnight revel the hours designed by nature for sleep and rest, the work of destruction is half accomplished.

In consequence of this early strain upon her system, unnecessary effort is required by the delicate votary to retain her situation in school at a later day, thus aggravating the evil. When one excitement is over, another in prospective keeps the mind morbidly sensitive to impression, while the now constant restraint of fashionable dress, absolutely forbidding the exercise indispensable to the attainment and retention of organic health and strength; the exposure to night air; the sudden change of temperature; the complete prostration produced by excessive dancing must, of necessity, produce their legitimate effect. At last, an early marriage claps the climax of misery, and the unfortunate one, hitherto so utterly regardless of the plain dictates and remonstrances of her delicate nature, becomes an unwilling subject of medical treatment. This is but a truthful picture of the experience of thousands of our young women.

Long before the ability to exercise the functions of the generative organs, they require an education of their peculiar nervous system; composed of what is called the tissue, which is, in common with the female breast and lips, evidently under the control of mental emotions and associations at an early period of life; and, as we shall subsequently see, these emotions, when excessive, lead, long before puberty, to habits which sap the very life of their victims ere nature has self-completed their development.

For Female Weakness and Debility, Too Profuse, Exhausting, Too Long Continued Periods, for Prolapsus and Bearing Down, or Prolapsus Uteri, we offer the most perfect specific known: *Helmbold's Compound Extract of Buchu.*

Directions for use, diet and advice accompany.

Females in every period of life, from infancy to extreme old age, will find it a remedy to aid nature in the discharge of its functions.

Strength is the glory of manhood and womanhood.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
is more strengthening than any of the preparations of
Bark or Iron, infinitely safer, and more pleasant

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
having received the indorsement of the most
PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE UNITED STATES,
is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure for the following diseases and symptoms, from whatever causes originating:

General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Imbecility,
Determination of Blood to the Head,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
General Irritability,
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Dyspepsia,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart,
And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and Debilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine cut this out.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER.

P. F. SMITH & FOWLER, IMPORTERS of TIES, SCARFS, &c., NO. 36 WARREN-ST., have just opened a beautiful assortment of NOVELTIES to which they respectfully solicit the attention of

JOBBERS.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 525, Sept. 7, 1865.
58, 2, 15, 61, 47, 52, 50, 18, 31, 38, 65, 42.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 526, Sept. 7, 1865.
9, 23, 70, 11, 46, 41, 48, 47, 38, 51, 78, 77, 71, 28, 50.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 425, Sept. 7, 1865.
72, 52, 2, 40, 41, 71, 58, 70, 28, 20, 22, 63.
SIMMONS, FRANCE & CO., Managers.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 426, Sept. 7, 1865.
51, 27, 16, 10, 73, 2, 1, 26, 37, 28, 62, 66, 67, 69, 11.
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Circulars sent free by addressing
JOSEPH BATES, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
Circulars in the above Lotteries sent free, by addressing SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., No. 11 Wall-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—PRIZES paid in gold; information furnished. Highest rates paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener or to take care of horses; understands the business in both branches perfectly; has the best of city reference. Call or address T. H., Box No. 2 Times Office.